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# SURVEY Midmonthly

DUPLICATE

ABOUT SOCIAL BREAKDOWN
P. T. Beisser – A. A. Heckman
Ruth Y. Schiffman

A STATE YOUTH AUTHORITY
Otho H. Close

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOLS
Leona Massoth

A CURE FOR BUREAUCRACY
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NOVEMBER JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1944

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*A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers*


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# So They Say

• Never practice what you preach. If you're going to practice it, why preach it?—LINCOLN STEFFENS.

• Faith in human nature, in the integrity and worthwhileness of individual men and women, is the necessary basis for free government.—*The Commission on American Citizenship of The Catholic University.*

• The American Negro has changed his temper. Now he wants his freedom. Whether he is smiling at you or not, he wants his freedom. The old exploitation of peoples is definitely past.—PAUL ROBESON, *actor and singer.*

• On the receipt of this check please cancel my subscription as I do not like Social Workers and consider them completely unnecessary and believe the salary they receive should be used for the alleviations for the misery of the unfortunate who in my opinion, are much more deserving.—*Subscriber, to the Survey Midmonthly.*

• A democracy solely determined by nationalistic boundaries, practices, and ideals cannot long survive; unless it finds its inspiration, its sustenance, in fact, its very reason for existence in the larger democracy of the brotherhood of man, then unquestionably it is doomed to perish.—PROF. EDWARD A. STRECKER, *University of Pennsylvania, to the American Psychiatric Association.*

• It is more dangerous to stop the mouth of the people than to dam the mouth of a river.—*Chinese proverb.*

• The life of a democracy is the development of its men and women; and the government which they create must ever serve the ends of their human welfare.—FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General of the United States.*

• The psychological foundations of peace are the positive counterparts, and not the mere absence of the underlying causes of war.—MARK A. MAY, *in The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.*

• One of the tragedies of modern times has been that religion and science have quarreled over their differences instead of recognizing their common support of ethical principles.—HARRY M. OVERSTREET, at the *Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion.*

• There can be no civilized society, there can be no peace or happiness among men, unless we preserve intact our capacity for moral indignation against cruelty and injustice and the urge to give it vigorous expression.—HARLAN FISKE STONE, *Chief Justice of the United States.*

• Since time immemorial war has been the destroyer of human aspirations.—ALVIN JOHNSON, *New School for Social Research.*

• The environment to which a veteran returns must be as good as the one he thinks he had before he left.—GIDEON SEYMOUR, *at Minnesota State Conference of Social Work.*

• Virtually nothing comes out right the first time. The only time you don't fail is the last time you try something and it works. One fails forward towards success.—CHARLES KETTERING.

• To accept the inevitability of reaction at this point in the history of our world and of our cause—to accept and to submit to the swing of the pendulum—to bow our heads to the wind that blows the candles out—to surrender in advance of the attack—is not faintheartedness alone, but folly.—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *Librarian of Congress.*

• Supplying everyone who needs it and who is willing to work, even including the Hottentots, with a quart of milk a day might prove an economic as well as a social advantage. . . . Well fed, clothed, housed and educated, man is less inclined toward spoliation and bloodshed than is his ill-used brother.—BERNARD M. BARUCH, *at the Herald Tribune Forum.*

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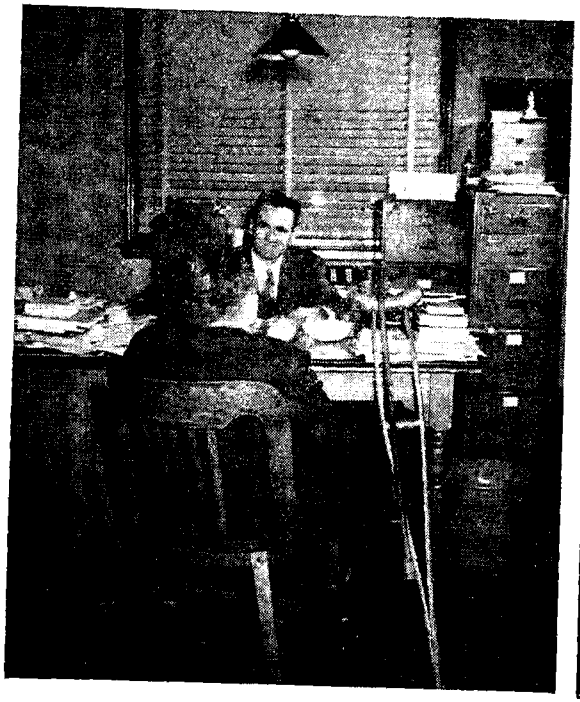

The client is interviewed by a caseworker

Psychological tests help to determine mental ability

A jury of physicians, psychologists, and industrial personnel men hear the client tell of his interests

## A VOCATIONAL CLINIC FOR THE DISABLED

Some of the steps in the clinical procedure through which the Connecticut State Bureau of Rehabilitation Service helps the handicapped person find the job in which he can operate to his fullest capacity. (See page 313.)

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VOL. LXXX NO. 11

SURVEY Midmonthly

NOVEMBER 1944

Journal of Social Work

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# Casework for the Whole Community

**Two social work executives, one from the children's field, the other from family welfare, collaborate in formulating principles for the organization of casework service.**

PAUL T. BEISSER and A. A. HECKMAN

"WE have learned, by hard experience and research, that to a substantial degree, social breakdown, like physical breakdown, is preventable," said Leonard Mayo, dean of the School of Social Work at Western Reserve University, in his closing address at the National Conference of Social Work last spring.

There was a timeliness in Dean Mayo's implicit challenge to put what we have learned more generally to work. During the past decade and a half, the American people have been through two periods of violent and rapid social change—the great depression and mobilization for war. We are now approaching another period when millions of men will return to their homes from the armed forces and other millions will seek new jobs as industry demobilizes and reconverts. Through the increases in juvenile delinquency, certain types of crime, divorce, and other manifestations of social breakdown, even the man in the street has been made aware of the more obvious maladjustments that accompanied the last fifteen years of social change. The plans which we make now will greatly influence the measure of our prevention and control during the next decade.

New federal and state programs already provide certain new services for discharged servicemen and their families. Mainly these are in the form of cash benefits, opportunities for education, medical care, and so on. If unemployment assumes widespread proportions, it is safe to predict that our present insurance and civilian assistance services will be expanded and new measures introduced. For many servicemen and industrial workers, the financial cushion of these benefits will be sufficient to enable them to make for themselves the adjustments that will be necessary. But for many others, financial aid alone will not be enough. Unless our community programs are so organized as to make sure that skilled service is rendered where and when it is needed, the seeds of social deterioration will take root unopposed.

The keystone of our growing ability to cope with the underlying problems of personal and social adjustment which require more than financial aid, lies in the unique skill of social casework—built up over the years in a variety of administrative settings. Whatever special legislation may bring forth, it is clear that the task of providing this particular service will largely rest with the established casework agencies of our communities.

Last spring, in Syracuse, N. Y., the authors of this article were privileged to participate as consultants to the health, welfare, and recreation section of the comprehensive postwar planning project undertaken on the initiation of *Fortune* magazine. Part of our responsibility was to suggest ways and means of organizing Syracuse's casework service, not only to meet better the immediate needs of the demobilization period but to make it an effective part of a broader program for the long-run control and prevention of social breakdown. Excellent background material and many specific recommendations were furnished us by the casework committee of the council of social agencies. To this we were able to add experience with certain experimental procedures in our own communities, as well as knowledge gained through earlier surveys in a number of other cities.

While the practical details of planning in one community are never wholly applicable in another, certain principles emerged in Syracuse in respect to the community organization of casework services that may help serve as a frame of reference for the continued experimentation on which future progress in preventive planning must depend.

### Priority of Economic Need

The first principle is that *no* preventive program has much chance unless the community offers a bulwark of family service against economic need. Food, clothes and shelter, a minimum of financial security come first. Poverty, economic insecurity are themselves factors which make for social maladjustment. And unless there is an adequate program of insurance and assistance to meet the inevitable rush of economic need, communities are neither disposed to distinguish between these problems and the more complex difficulties of social adjustment, nor to support the range of diagnostic and treatment services essential to a preventive plan.



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Economic need now is recognized everywhere as government's responsibility. For the ex-serviceman we already have mustering out pay, unemployment compensation, cash allowances for educational or vocational training, and other provisions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights." For a goodly portion of the civilian and industrial population we have unemployment compensation, old age and survivors insurance, and the other categories of the Social Security Act.

But in addition to social insurance, the bulwark of this whole program locally must be a modern public welfare department, not only administering the security categories for the aged, the blind, and dependent children but also a flexible and adequate program of general assistance for those not eligible to the federal categories or whose needs cannot be met fully because of inevitably rigid rules of restrictions and allowances.

In Syracuse, moreover, the survey gave commendation to another governmental bulwark against economic need, administered as part of the program of the public welfare department. Through its children's division, the department assumes responsibility for the long time care of children from broken homes. These dependent and neglected children are cared for in foster homes—and also in private institutions—under division supervision and financial support. While similar cases are now carried by some of the private agencies, the survey recommended their eventual transfer.

### One Key Casework Agency

The second principle is that, in cities of moderate size at least, the community's social diagnostic and treatment program should be built upon the cornerstone of one generalized casework agency. At the core of this agency must be a well trained staff, competent to insure an over-all diagnosis of any given family situation, the individual strengths and weaknesses of the children as well as the adults, and the fabric of their family life. It should be a staff quick to discern when immediate and limited service only is required—and when a thorough and careful study is needed. In others words, the staff should be able to put at the disposal of every client the full diagnostic and treatment values of the social casework process.

This principle does not ignore the fact that many communities have sectarian as well as non-sectarian casework agencies, and casework in connection with the relief administration of public welfare service. Syracuse has both a Catholic Welfare Bureau and a Jewish Family Welfare Society, with competent staffs. They serve both families and children, have close contact with their clergy and other key sources of referral, and are providing a valuable service to their own constituencies. The Syracuse public welfare department is well organized for the administration of relief, although unfortunately the war has largely stripped off its trained casework personnel.

But while casework service may be provided by numerous agencies for their particular clientele, it seems clear that the community's broad preventive program must be built around one single, strong, generalized, non-sectarian agency, representative of all community groups and interests, serving people without regard to race, creed, or economic status. And that its social diagnostic and treatment function must be clearly distinguished from the function of relief administration.

Whether or not this generalized casework service should be under public or private auspices is a matter of time and place. Rural counties and most smaller urban communities today have few if any private casework agencies, and the public welfare department offers the best, indeed, the only hope for the development of the kind of diagnostic and treatment skill which can serve as the focal point of a preventive program. But most of our medium sized and larger urban communities have private, non-sectarian casework agencies which have pioneered in developing casework methodology and trained personnel. They have painstakingly insisted on the distinction between "social treatment" and "relief administration." In the years immediately ahead, at least, the opportunity is theirs to consolidate their forces, so that they can conduct pioneering experiments in organizational procedures which, as we shall point out later, are essential to insure the maximum preventive use of casework skills.

### Specialized Services and Resources

The third principle is that this generalized agency should have at its disposal the following specialized skills, facilities, and resources:

Psychiatric consultation.
Home economics consultation.
Legal aid service.
Visiting housekeepers or homemakers service.
Foster home care for children.
Foster day care for children.
Parent-child boarding homes.
Travelers Aid service.
Institutional care.

All of these specialties are particular tools needed in individual cases—some to insure a rounded diagnosis of the problem, some to carry out particular features of a total casework plan. Some of them, such as foster home care and travelers' service, are specialized extensions of the casework process itself. Others, like psychiatric and legal aid, require the skills of other professions. In the social area they are akin to medical specialties and resources which likewise must be at the disposal of the agency if it is to make and carry out family plans for total needs.

There is a potential advantage in having as many as possible of these specialized services, particularly those which are casework specialties, administered and financed through the central casework agency. A single administration can give assurance that they will be available when needed and that they will be used as part of a plan designed to cope with the whole range of problems present in a given family situation. Equally is it a guarantee against piecemeal, unrelated efforts to solve different manifestations of personal or family difficulty, a chief weakness of the casework program in many cities. When the specialized service is the only service needed, there is no logical reason why it cannot be equally well rendered as part of a generalized agency as by an agency set up for that exclusive purpose.

Practically, however, in Syracuse as in most communities, certain of these special tools were administered by separate agencies which have that as their exclusive or at least principal function. In some cases, a merger may be both desirable and practical, and in Syracuse the consolidation of the children's agency with the central casework agency was recommended. Particularly in the case of children's institutions, but also in other instances, we recommended that working agreements be undertaken, not only to insure that service to the central agency would be available when needed, but that service would be given in accordance with plans that took into full account all of the needs present in a total situation.

### Outpost Referral Service

A fourth principle is that application for service to this central diagnostic and treatment agency cannot be left wholly to happenstance if the agency is to play an effective role in the organized community program for prevention. Instead, there need to be systematic plans for case finding—an organized effort to reach people who need service and who may not know of its availability, or indeed may not realize that their troubles are of the sort that can be helped by an agency of this kind. Particularly are such procedures needed to discover cases of difficulty in the earlier stages, when there is much more opportunity for constructive help, than after families have been broken up or patterns of anti-social behavior firmly fixed.

This part of the community program for prevention is still in an experimental stage of development, and future experience will dictate the most suitable pattern of community organization. In Syracuse, we recommend that within the central casework agency itself there be estab-


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lished a department of outpost intake service for " . . . the early identification and orderly referral of families in need of service." In charge should be a supervisor, well trained and experienced in intake and referral procedures, and with a good public relations sense. In general, the working plan would be as follows:

1. In the public school system, a liaison caseworker from the agency would work with the attendance department school specialists, and with the various school principals in identifying cases of behavior or adjustment difficulties, and in facilitating the referral of these cases to the agency for service. It was also recommended that a committee with representation from the schools be set up as an advisory group to this service—under the council of social agencies.

2. Similarly, a liaison caseworker would work with the crime prevention bureau and a recommended advisory committee with representation from the police department.

3. During the demobilization period, it was anticipated that Syracuse would have a veterans service center, serving as a central referral point for servicemen and industrial workers. Here, also, a liaison caseworker would be needed.

4. By the nature of the case, many of the families under care of the department of public welfare present problems of social adjustment as well as of economic need. Careful referral of such cases for diagnostic and treatment service should be an important part of any systematic case finding procedure. In Syracuse, we recommended that the department itself employ a well trained caseworker who, as a roving consultant, would work in close cooperation with the department of outpost services of the central casework agencies. All referrals from one agency to the other would be made through her.

5. In general, also, the division of outpost services would be responsible for the long time cultivation of contacts with key people in industrial plants, labor unions, churches, and in the adult probation departments, hospitals, nursing, group work, and other agencies that come in contact with numbers of people with actual or potential social problems.

One means of facilitating contacts with these different groups is the establishment of referral centers in certain neighborhoods of the city and in some of the suburban communities. Caseworkers, under the direction of the supervisor of outpost and intake service, would be assigned to these centers for designated desk hours. These branch offices would serve much the same purpose as neighborhood maternal and infant centers, which are open at specified hours during the week, not only for the convenience of the people in the neighborhood but also to serve as spearheads for the spread of information and understanding about the whole infant welfare program.

### Before Homes Break Up

A fifth and final principle stems from the fact that when sample case histories are traced, of criminals, juvenile delinquents, neglected children, and other individuals manifesting more serious evidences of social breakdown, broken homes invariably appear with high frequency in their backgrounds. Social attitudes, character, behavior patterns are formed at an early age, within the intimate circle of family life. When for any reason family life is abnormal, behavior patterns may be established that will make for trouble.

The decision of whether or not any child should be separated from his own home and placed with relatives, in a foster home or an institution, thus represents an extremely important one. And it seems logical that this decision, together with the plans for the child's care and the possible rehabilitation of his own family, should be made with all the wisdom the community can muster. Specifically, in Syracuse we recommended the device of a screening committee, which has worked well in other communities that have experimented with it.

Such a committee would be made up of representatives from each of the agencies that might have responsibilities in a particular case—the non-sectarian casework agency; the two sectarian casework agencies; the assistance division and the child welfare division of the public welfare department; the department of veterans assistance; the Juvenile Court; the pupil adjustment department of the board of education (when established). It was suggested that the committee be under the auspices of the council of social agencies, with a secretary possessed of a high degree of community organization skill.

All cases where removal of a child from his own home is under consideration would be brought to this committee with case data carefully prepared for clinical discussion. The committee would then determine whether or not removal is advisable; if so, which agency should assume responsibility for the child and which for the family; the method of removal—voluntary or by court action. In addition, the committee would formulate the objectives to be achieved by treatment, forecast the period that the child would need

# Backwoods Recruit

NANCY TELFAIR

I hunted him in swamp and dune
I sent a runner dressed in red;
Where corn leaves waved, the runner sped
With clarion of fearful tune;
Where tall pines toppled freshly hewn
Within forgotten forests' spread
The scarlet messenger, with dread
Announcement, sought him; soon too soon
I found him hungry, gave him meat;
I found him sick and made him well;
I clothed him, put shoes on his feet;
And taught him how to read and spell;
He learned to write his name—then I
Who healed him, sent him out to die.

II.

A year ago his feet were bare
As he picked worms off long thick leaves
And snipped the suckers so the sheaves
Of bright tobacco might appear
In longer and more golden spear;
A year ago the April air
Found passage through his cabin's eaves;
And in their ragged denim sleeves,
His arms chopped corn and cotton, where
In round on round of nights and days
Grim ignorance and poverty
Partook of all his humble ways;
A year ago—but look now—see
The young recruit with healthy eye
Has learned to write his name and—die.

III.

On far Bataan, in Java's sea
He knew enough to fight for us;
The flight of planes he could discuss
In syllables not known to me;
He knew the bomber's pedigree,
What gave the motor impetus;
Then, quiet in the machine gun's fuss,
He joined the heroes' coterie.
He was a man just passed first youth
Yet never knew that youth was his,
For poor, unlearned, unclad, uncouth,
The most he knew was miseries;
He was not worth our tax to teach,
Who lies dead on a foreign beach.

IV.

Yet where he lies, there I lie, too;
His blood is my blood flowing red;
With his death, part of me is dead;
If he had dreams, they are all through,
If he were brave or nobly true,
That all is gone, and with it sped
That part of me, infiltrated
With what of humanness he knew.
Yet he was little worth to me,
As I saw him upon the way,
A shambling failure, never free
Of ignorance and fear of day:
Now, he has died heroical
For things he never knew at all.


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to be cared for away from his own home, and establish a definite time when the case would be brought before the committee for a check on progress.

It is quite true that acceptance of this procedure means that each agency involved gives up its right to act independently of all the others—in cases where the break up of a family is involved. But it is equally clear that the interests of the child and of his family would be served by the collective resources of the community in an orderly fashion, and that many cases would be handled without the present necessity for official court action. Moreover, experience has shown that it is a procedure which substantially reduces the number of apparently unavoidable separations.

### Casework Coming of Age

The techniques and skills of social casework must indeed be the keystone to any fundamental community plan for dealing with the problems of social maladjustment and the prevention of social breakdown. But they are only the keystone. Professional skill, if not built into a pattern of community organization that will insure its most effective use, will fail to meet the needs for its service, already welling up, from the inevitable social dislocations of the postwar years.

A growing realization of the importance of community planning to the future of casework service gives encouraging evidence that casework is coming of age. Its spokesmen are less defensive about its relationship to relief, more sure of its values to families with behavior and adjustment problems regardless of economic status; less insistent upon an acceptance of the mysteries of its techniques; more confident that the value of its professional skills can rest upon an evaluation of their results. Full maturity is evolving from sound, objective community planning for the prevention of social breakdown.

# Planning Based On Facts

RUTH Y. SCHIFFMAN

**Three years' experimentation with the social breakdown index, described by the chest and council executive of Greensboro, N. C.**

"A SOCIAL breakdown study wouldn't mean anything to underprivileged boys but it has become the king pin in social service program planning in this city. . . . The organizations in Greensboro concerned with wiping out juvenile delinquency can look to the facts and figures on delinquency in the 1943 study (of social breakdown) and can mold their programs along lines that will bring these figures lower each year. . . . But the 1943 social breakdown study is not concerned with juvenile delinquency alone. It is . . . a record of social upheaval in Greensboro and covers the fields of adult crime, delinquency, divorce, child neglect, mental disease, mental deficiency, and illegitimacy. . . . It is the result of months and weeks of checking court records, files and lawyers' data. . . . From the three consecutive breakdown studies in Greensboro has come invaluable information that has assisted public and private agencies to do a better job of casework. The effort has also been a springboard to another step in social service in the city."

These excerpts from the Greensboro *Record* of May 18, 1944, are evidence of the interest stirred up in our community during the past three years by data secured in using the new statistical procedures suggested in 1939 by Community Chests and Councils, Inc.'s special bulletin No. 100, "Social Breakdown—A Plan for Measurement and Control." Underpinning this growing community interest has been solid work through the council of social agencies, which has resulted in:

Improvement in the statistical validity of the index itself.

Better record keeping on the part of individual agencies.

Better coordination among the agencies concerned with behavior problems.

Suggestive evidence that cooperative procedures focused on difficult problem cases helps reduce "social breakdown."

How has this come about?

### Facts Before Planning

About four years ago, some of our social service leaders stopped to take stock of the value of our council of social agencies as a force in the community. They quickly realized that we fell far short of meeting three principles basic to good council work, namely: fact-finding as a basis of planning; encouragement of experimentation in social work; the development of cooperative efforts on the part of the public and private agencies.

Leaders of the council had read with interest the bulletin mentioned above, for they realized that our own program was particularly weak in this field. This bulletin suggested statistical procedures for consolidating facts about delinquency, crime, child neglect, illegitimacy, divorce, mental disease, mental deficiency, in a manner to make them practically usable in community planning and community organization. In one sense the procedures recommended were quite simple—a central file with a card for each family known to the courts or other official agencies responsible for these problems, and a final count at the end of the year, with duplications eliminated, of the net number of families that had fallen into any one of these seven social breakdown categories. With this figure it is possible to calculate a rate based on the total number of families in the community that gives at least a rough index of the spread of these different kinds of behavior difficulties. It seemed to us that basic facts such as these were essential to any practical plans for the improvement of the services that were related to these problems.

The final push which decided us to undertake this project came in 1941, when the executive committee of the Blue Ridge Institute chose the "prevention of social breakdown" as the subject for its 1942 session, and selected Greensboro as one of seven southern cities to collect data for presentation and discussion. We had no means of knowing that the institute would find this session so profitable that the topic would be continued for a second and then a third year, but this chance to compare our own experience with that of other cities has undoubtedly helped us materially in clarifying our own thinking and procedures.

### Trial and Error

When we came to the practical task of collecting the statistical data, we ran into many obstacles, as might have been expected. The general plan had been outlined clearly enough, but many specific local adaptations were necessary. Indeed, the necessity of a frank trial and error approach has brought some of the most useful and constructive local results because of the realization that they were our "trials" and our "errors."

The first compromise we had to make came because the council had no statistician or trained research person on its staff. However, the sociology department of the Women's College of the University of North Carolina agreed to give credit to students in an advanced class in social research for work on the project. This solution proved to be no "error." Under supervision, the girls successfully collected the case by case information from the various courts and agencies and gained invaluable knowledge, both about the nature of these problem families and about the official agencies that deal with them. In the second year, one of the girls who had been a member of this class, was employed by the council on a part time basis to collect the 1942 data.



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A major obstacle was the incompleteness of the records in many of the agencies. For example, records on adult crime at our city court were inaccurate; and lack of information about race, address, age, and occupation made positive family identification most difficult if not impossible. While part of this handicap was overcome by constant reference and cross checking at the social service exchange, this was not very satisfactory because our exchange was too newly established. While all possible techniques were employed to overcome the difficulties presented, we realized at the end of the first year that we had not been too successful. But the judges and other court officials became very much interested in the study, and have progressively improved their basic record keeping. And at each annual meeting of the council for the past three years, when the results of our study have been presented, all of the court officials have been present and expressed intense interest.

The records of our Juvenile Court were excellent on all official cases but rather sketchy on unofficial cases of delinquency and child neglect. In 1942 the Juvenile Court voluntarily began to record all necessary information on unofficial as well as official cases.

The attempt to secure the divorce data ran into a sizable stumbling block. The difficulty was due to the fact that our North Carolina divorce law allows a person to secure a divorce in any county of the state even though he or she may not be a resident of that county, and does not require that any record be made as to the county residence of the divorce applicant. And no identifying information is available as to color, age, or occupation. As a result, divorce figures in the 1941 study were most inaccurate. However, before the 1942 study was started, we hit on a clue which produced a complete remedy for our problem. It was found that application papers for divorce gave the name of the lawyer handling the case, and after some interpretation of the value of the study, the lawyers of the city were perfectly willing to give complete and accurate identifying information from their office files. This plan has been followed in both 1942 and 1943, and in addition to giving us accurate divorce data, has also made for increasing cooperation between lawyers and service agencies.

The statistics on mental disease and mental deficiency are limited to the official commitments to public institutions and very little can be done to get a more complete picture of the extent of these two important problems. Unfortunately, also, there is stigma attached to commitment to a state institution, and most patients who are financially able go to private institutions. It has been impossible to secure these records. But the process of collecting the data from the state institutions has revealed a situation of which the public was not generally aware. Because of crowded conditions, many persons are not institutionalized who should be, and records of those who should be on the waiting list are very meager. Among social agencies there has grown up an attitude of "What's the use in reporting mental deficiency? There is nothing that can be done to provide institutional care." We are hoping that the interest in our statistical reports will sometime help to bring about a legislative miracle and secure for us the facilities we so badly need.

**The Social Breakdown Rate for 1941, 1942, and 1943 in Greensboro, N. C., by Category, by Number of Families, and by Rate per Thousand Families.**

| *Category of Breakdown* | *Number of Families* | | | *Rate per 1,000 Families in the Community* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Crime | 2,843 | 2,298 | 2,038 | 189.53 | 153.20 | 135.80 |
| Delinquency | 196 | 221 | 241 | 13.07 | 14.66 | 16.07 |
| Divorce | 168 | 140 | 163 | 11.20 | 9.33 | 10.87 |
| Neglect | 26 | 39 | 45 | 1.73 | 2.60 | 3.00 |
| Mental Disease | 50 | 40 | 38 | 3.33 | 2.66 | 2.53 |
| Mental Deficiency | 2 | 7 | 1 | .13 | .46 | .07 |
| Illegitimacy | 88 | 139 | 89 | 5.87 | 9.26 | 5.95 |
| Dup. Total | 3,373 | 2,884 | 2,615 | | | |
| Undup. Total | 3,309 | 2,803 | 2,555 | 220.6 | 186.8 | 170.0 |

### The Facts Showed

When we concluded our tabulation at the end of each year; we found what our data looked like. [See above.]

We do not as yet attach too much significance to the changes in rate from year to year, for we know that there were many errors in the first two years, due to inadequate records. As these are eliminated, however, and our procedures become standardized, changes both in the total rate and the separate categories are giving us clues to factors influencing the trend that bear analysis: and are helpful in planning on program and publicizing the need for services which we do not have.

Even the elimination of statistical errors, however, has not changed the underlying fact which shocked us when the figures were tabulated at the end of the first year. That is the size of the problem—the number of families who each year experience a social dislocation serious enough to require some kind of court or other official action. This was news—and bad news even to our social agencies.

It was particularly so because we have always thought, and still do think, of Greensboro as a relatively stable southern community. With a population of 60,000, its social and economic structure is quite diverse. Twenty-three percent of its working population is in industry, but there is also a surprisingly well balanced number of professional personnel due to the location of many colleges (white and Negro) within the city, and to the fact that the city is the home office for one national insurance company and branch or agency office for about one hundred other insurance companies. We are the distributing center for the area, with many wholesale companies operating here—and the shopping center for a large rural population in our own and surrounding counties.

There was little comfort for us in the fact that the other cities reporting to the Blue Ridge Institute also showed a high rate, some of them higher than ours. Our concern increased when, in 1942, a large military camp, housing many thousand soldiers, was established within the corporate limits of the city. We were soon faced with inadequate housing, an increase in undesirable recreation interests among all age groups, an emergent need for more and better recreation for teenagers.

Practically, as our tables tend to show, some of our worst fears have proved unjustified. Our rates established by the social breakdown procedures failed to rise in substantial proportion. And in 1943 we made a special and supplemental effort to run down cases that might be connected with the military establishment. While the evidence is by no means conclusive, we have come to see that the camp did not create new problems as such, although it does accentuate some of the conditions and situations out of which problems develop. The preventive measures necessary in wartime, however, are basically those needed in peacetime—and the fact that we were already thinking in these terms before the camp was established made it possible to expand our programs of recreation and other services more intelligently and rapidly than would otherwise have been the case.

### Coordination Brings Results

Both our 1941 and 1942 studies had shown that many different social agencies, both public and private, at different times had given various types of service to the families in the social breakdown file. So


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in 1942 we decided to make a special case study of a selected group of families to see what we could find out about the problems of coordination.

Thirty-five families were finally selected, and the study was conducted under the auspices of a committee of the council of social agencies representing the interested groups. Agency case records were read, analyzed, and tabulated to determine not only the type of social problems found in the families, but also to see how much casework service had been provided and the extent to which the participating agencies were cooperating on a unified plan for the family. All of these families had been known to the public welfare department and the Juvenile Court, twenty-one to the medical and hospitalization fund, our medical social work agency. We have no private family agency, and depend upon these three agencies for our casework service. In addition, twenty-three families were known to our nursing council. Eighteen were known to all four agencies.

An evaluation of the psychological forces at work in these families was impossible, but there was considerable information available in the case histories regarding the economic, social, and physical problems involved. Some degree of economic insecurity had been evident in these families over a long period of time, thirty of them having received extensive direct relief. Only two of the families were rated by the caseworkers as having even a fair economic standard of living.

"Rationing" of social problems was certainly unknown—they were plentiful. In addition to adult crime in twenty-one of the families, illegitimacy in seven, divorce in two, and neglect in one family, there was a weighty number of social problems not included in the authoritative social breakdown classifications. Twenty-five of the families had been broken homes during recent years; in eleven, the father had served or was serving a prison term; in nine, one or both of the parents was deceased; in thirteen, one parent had deserted; and in two families, the parents were divorced. In twenty-two families there was truancy or some other school problem. A total of sixty-six different social problems was classified in these thirty-five families.

Health problems were likewise numerous—30 percent of the families having received service from some hospital clinic or other health agency.

With this picture before us of many different kinds of problems and many different kinds of service, we attempted to evaluate the effectiveness of agency cooperation. With the case material before them, our committee sitting as a case conference rated each case as good, fair, or poor in cooperative effort. According to these ratings, there was good agency cooperation in nine of the families, fair cooperation in eight, and little or no cooperation in eighteen. Evidence also seemed to point to the fact that the agencies were making more effort to work together on the families with less hopeful prognosis than they were on the cases with a more hopeful prognosis.

The information produced by this study set the stage for a group of meetings with the social workers and the casework agencies, and also for a series of meetings by the casework division of the council of social agencies. Interest in developing better referral practices and more clearly cut division of responsibility has been greatly stimulated, and regular monthly meetings have continued for the past two years, even straight through the summer months. Interagency cooperation in making early plans for the utilization of all the community resources in individual cases has steadily improved.

While it is too soon to prove conclusively that better coordination will solve at least some of the problems of our social breakdown families, evidence does point in that direction. All of the thirty-five families selected for our study had had a social breakdown in both 1941 and 1942. But in 1943, after our case conferences had been going for a year, twelve were missing. The Juvenile Court records showed that the children from these twelve families had all been excused from probation and had had no new record in 1943. The department of public welfare reported that seven of these twelve cases were closed; that of the five still in the active file, one was for hospitalization assistance, one old age assistance and three aid to dependent children.

### Planning for the Future

As we look to the future and to a return of peacetime activities, we are sure that the data from our social breakdown index will continue to give us information that will be valuable in planning and improving our services. For example, from the index we are now able to make up a list of boys from these families who should be included in our summer camp program and our year round agency programs for underprivileged boys. If there is any truth in the old saying that "the juvenile delinquent of today is the future criminal of tomorrow," we should be able to keep many a delinquent boy or girl out of the adult court by giving to him or to her the advantages of scouting, of "Y" work, and of group recreation and training.

Our experience already shows that the facts revealed by these statistical procedures can be used as a tool to improve our records, as a guide for coordination among community agencies, as a pointer to the kinds of services needed by families experiencing certain types of breakdown. In addition, the increasing awareness of these facts by the community has stimulated the serious study of the adequacy of our whole community program of social service. Greensboro feels that it is really commencing to do community planning.

## Midmonthly Membership Campaign

"Quota twenty-five—reported twenty-five—more to come," was the succinct manner in which Judge Walter Scott Criswell, Florida state chairman, relayed the news that Florida becomes the first state to obtain its quota in *Survey Midmonthly's* membership campaign. Florida has taken the lead from the beginning, and to go over the top now, when many people are busy with community chest campaigns and other fall duties, is a real tribute to Judge Criswell and his committee: Sherwood H. Smith of the Jacksonville Community Chest; Eunice Minton, State Department of Public Welfare; Mrs. Lillian Dasher, Family Service Association, Tampa; and Mrs. E. J. O'Brien, Community Chest of Tampa.

Roy Sorenson, general campaign chairman, announces two new chairmen, bringing our roll call to forty-five states, Washington, D. C., and the Territory of Hawaii. Lewis R. Barrett of the Community War Services division of the Federal Security Agency has taken the chairmanship of the District of Columbia, and is proceeding immediately to organize his committee. Far across the country, in Idaho, Janet Smith of the State Department of Public Assistance, Child Welfare Services, will serve as state chairman. In Oklahoma, the new chairman, Mrs. Howard F. Conhaim, ably assisted by Mrs. Lucile Mulhall, is already showing excellent results.

A. A. Heckman, Minnesota state chairman, (with fifty of his quota of seventy-five members reported so far) writes that Ann Kaufman replaces Frank Hertel as chairman of the Minneapolis committee, and that John Poor is replacing Louis Towley in campaigning among the rural counties. Marrion E. Waite, Vermont state chairman, has reported that Helen Howe of Springfield and Myrtle Gray of Burlington are serving on the state committee; and Louise A. Root, Wisconsin chairman, writes that Helen I. Clarke will head the Madison area.

This nationwide campaign has already added 600 new members to Survey Associates.

Goal—at the year's end—1,000.


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# Clinical Rehabilitation

FREDERICK W. NOVIS

**The assistant director of the Connecticut State Bureau of Rehabilitation Service tells about a new method in vocational aid.**

SPEEDY vocational adjustment is important to the successful rehabilitation of returning servicemen who have suffered war injuries. So is it also for many handicapped civilians, who for the first time have found industry willing to give them a job.

A year ago I directed a study of a group of veterans of World War I. All were residents in a veterans home. A total of 369 men were interviewed and their case records studied. The purpose was to determine what could be done to help some of them back to self-support. Twenty men were selected as most likely to profit from rehabilitation service. They were enrolled in a standard machine operation course and provided with transportation, maintenance, appliances when needed, work tools, work clothing, and so on. Seventy-five percent of the group completed the training successfully, and 90 percent of this group were offered jobs consistent with their ability, skill, and interests. The mean wage offered was $42 a week.

The experiment on the whole was a failure. Its lack of success indicates the difficulty of rehabilitating a person who has been unadjusted for a long time. Only 30 percent of the men were faithful workers for three months or more; 10 percent failed to investigate the job opportunities offered; 13 percent failed to report for work after having been told by an employer that they were hired; 45 percent accepted work, worked successfully for varying periods of time (average one month) and then, for one reason or another, quit the job. Alcoholism was the cause of the low rate of success in eight out of nine cases.

There are other reasons for speedily completing the vocational rehabilitation of the civilian handicapped. Industry still needs to make a maximum utilization of manpower. Many handicapped individuals have been employed who, in normal times, would be difficult and expensive to adjust or rehabilitate. But alert personnel men are looking to the future and planning to release workers whom they cannot continue to carry on their payroll as production decreases. Handicapped workers who have not achieved full productive ability will naturally be affected. One of the difficulties will be union seniority, for those most likely to go will be the severely handicapped who have only recently secured work. The time for maximum readjustment is now, before they are laid off, or while opportunities for employment in other jobs are still present.

### A Clinical Program

Since 1942, the Connecticut State Bureau of Rehabilitation Service has been experimenting with a clinical procedure which has demonstrably speeded up the rehabilitation process. Three weaknesses in earlier plans led directly to its development. First, neither the personnel nor the techniques of the psychology departments of our universities and colleges had been extensively used in solving the adjustment problems of the physically handicapped. Indeed, psychologists were generally ignorant of the existence of our rehabilitation service. Second, the medical profession in general was little aware or interested in problems of rehabilitation. Medical reports which came to us on individual cases were disjointed, impersonal, and routine. Third, employers either feared to hire handicapped persons, or were apathetic about the problem and misunderstood our service. Since the final goal of an adjustment is satisfactory employment, such an attitude was perhaps the greatest barrier in the rehabilitation of large groups of physically handicapped.

The plan began with a program designed to achieve as rapidly as possible a more complete utilization of the combined resources of psychology, medicine, and industry.

### How the Clinic Operates

A description of the first clinic, held Sunday, March 15, 1942, at New Haven, will make clear how the clinic plan operates.

At 8 A.M. twenty-five persons entered the doors of the department of psychology of Yale University. All were unemployed or maladjusted because of a physical handicap. Five of them had orthopedic defects of arms, legs or fingers; five were cases of arrested tuberculosis; five had a cardiac heart condition; five had vision defects; and five had hearing impairments.

Immediately four rehabilitation caseworkers began to interview them personally, and fill out forms calling for background information regarding educational and occupational history, family relationships, and the like. When the interview was completed, each applicant, accompanied by his informational blank, went to the psychological testing rooms where a staff of four Yale psychologists, assisted by a rehabilitation psychologist, arranged and administered suitable tests. From there he went across the street to the New Haven Hospital, where four physicians, an orthopedist, an otologist, a cardiologist, and a chest specialist, were waiting in separate clinical rooms. Clients, doctors, employers, and social workers then all sat down to luncheon together, while the psychologists scored papers and studied the results.

At 2:30, the psychological and medical results were completed and a "vocational jury," made up of these experts and personnel men from industry, was ready to go into action to judge the employability and adjustment needs for each of the twenty-five handicapped. The procedure of the jury was as follows:

1. While the client waited in an adjoining room, the rehabilitation supervisors, physicians, and psychologists summarized the educational, medical, and psychological data that had been entered on his informational blank.

2. The client was then ushered in for an interview with the jury. He was given full opportunity to talk freely about his problems, his likes and desires. Members of the clinic questioned him informally about his interests, training, and job goals.

3. After the client had left the room, the jury discussed his case in order to clarify the information and arrive at a recommendation. This was the most important phase of the clinic procedure, for it insured integration of the diagnoses and conclusions of the different experts. The personnel men and employers who were members of the jury were able to get a well rounded picture of the occupational, physical, and mental capacities of the handicapped person. Definite recommendations for follow-up were formulated as a result of this clinical discussion.

The same procedure was followed with each of the twenty-five handicapped persons who came to take advantage of this first clinic.

The State Bureau of Rehabilitation Service undertook responsibility for following up the recommendations of the clinic. These usually fell in one of six categories: ready for selected placement in a specified occupation; vocational training; arrangement of appliance; further psychological study; job training; further medical study. In many cases, referral for further study, or for training arrangement or job openings was made immediately or early the next day. The client's progress was carefully watched so that the success of the adjustment could be determined.



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Similar clinics, with minor revisions, followed quickly and periodically in other Connecticut cities — Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford, New London, Meriden, Norwich. In each area an educational process went on. More psychologists came into the picture. Physicians, social workers, and more than one hundred leading personnel men participated in Connecticut's "vocational clinic juries."

Psychologists and others will be interested in knowing how the clinic tests and recommendations stood up in actual practice. A follow-up study of 136 clinic clients who were psychologically tested and for whom definite recommendations were made, found 84 percent working successfully at skill levels recommended by the psychologist and 16 percent doing jobs which were unrelated to their aptitudes as measured. This does not necessarily mean that the clinic psychologists failed to catalogue properly the 16 percent according to skill levels, but rather that the specific opportunities and categories recommended by the psychologists were not always readily available.

### Employment Results

Employer reaction to the plan is indicated by a statement by Alfred C. Fuller, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut. Said he, in part: "The extent of the results of this democratic learning process involving all participants in a clinic cannot be properly evaluated for many months, perhaps years to come. Already it is known that the clinical method has caused a large number of employers to hire hundreds of disabled workers listed with the Workmen's Compensation Commission, in addition to those placed at clinics. Now, for the first time in American history, employers throughout the nation are eagerly seeking an opportunity to employ disabled men and women because they have proved their efficiency. Follow-up reports about the work of the physically handicapped who have been placed have been glowing and heartening."

Some of the reasons for this favorable reaction were revealed in a survey covering sixty-three Connecticut manufacturers who were employing the physically handicapped. Altogether 1,008 permanently handicapped persons were employed in their plants, which represented a cross section of the large and small industries in every county. Handicapped workers represented slightly over 2 percent of the total working forces. Studies of their reliability and productivity showed that they were well above average. They were reported to be rarely absent from work without sufficient cause, and their proneness to accident was negligible. These characteristics of handicapped workers have been confirmed by employers. The assistant to the vice-president in charge of production of a large Connecticut industry maintains that "from the standpoint of productivity, reliability, and susceptibility to injury, the records of physically handicapped employes compare very favorably with normal employes."

The chief industrial engineer of a small plant which employs approximately 150 workers has made this brief analysis on productivity and reliability of the handicapped in his plant: "Satisfactory, 91.7 percent; above average, 66.7 percent."

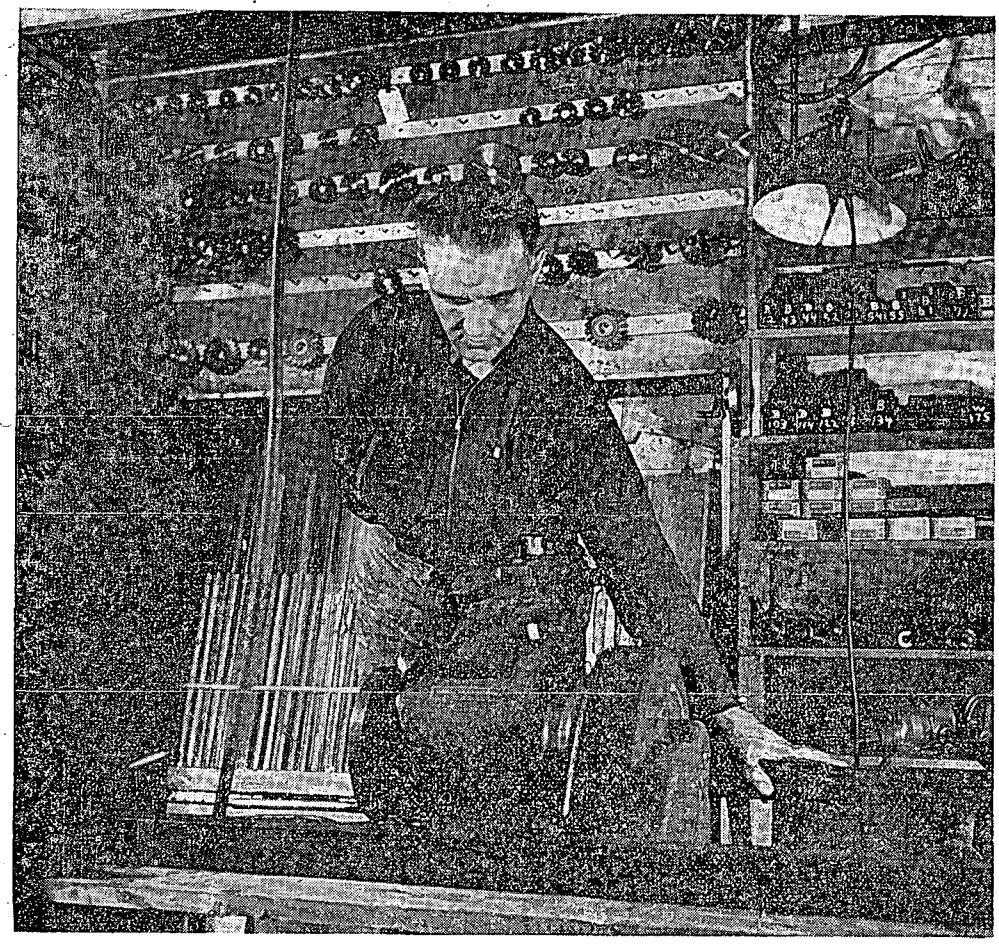
### For the Future

More than two years of experience in clinical rehabilitation has resulted in several changes and adaptations of clinical procedures. The clinic has become a regular part of our state rehabilitation program. Clinic schedules are made several weeks in advance and are posted in offices in each of our district areas. A full time medical officer is attached to our clinics as well as a staff psychologist. Five more psychologists and five medical social workers are being added to our clinic staff. An average of three clinics a week are held in the state, but it is planned, when necessity arises, to expand this schedule. We realize that while the general setting in which the clinic program operates today differs markedly from the situation in March 1942, the end of the war will bring even more rapid changes.

We know that war's end will require rehabilitation services for many displaced handicapped workers, whose war skills will need reconversion through training and guidance; that handicapped veterans whose disability was not war connected will look to their state rehabilitation services for benefits not available under veteran auspices; and that personnel men who will be obligated under Selective Service Law to reemploy many returning servicemen will keenly feel the need for case histories, giving physical and mental diagnoses.

Above all we know that we must move rapidly, that opportunities now missed to rehabilitate handicapped servicemen and civilians will be difficult to recapture in some indefinite future. Our experience has demonstrated that the use of clinical procedures as an approach to this problem is a logical and fruitful development.

The problems which we are about to face in returning soldiers to civilian life, and the adjustment of displaced war workers, are not insurmountable, if we maintain our balance in spite of acute spasms of effort and confusion. We must coordinate the skills and techniques we already have. Those who are to do the job of adjustment cannot maintain an excited interest in rehabilitation, but must have a cool, clear scientific interest.



Handicapped workers have proved to be above the average in reliability and productivity



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# California's Youth Authority

OTHO H. CLOSE

**The chairman of the California Youth Authority and superintendent of the Preston School of Industry tells of his state's comprehensive program for cutting down crime among youth and handling young offenders.**

IN recent years, lawyers, judges, prison officials, and other specialists in the correctional field have come to realize that crime prevention efforts, if they are to be successful, must find more effective methods of dealing with young offenders than are currently in practice. Theories of just what such methods involve have pointed up the desirability of an integrated correctional program for youthful offenders, under which the disposition of each case would depend not on the whim or personal philosophy of the judge, but upon the demands of scientific treatment. Such theories were embodied in the model Youth Correction Authority Act drafted by the American Law Institute in 1939 [see "Treating Youth Crime," by Charles L. Chute, *Survey Midmonthly,* October 1940, and "Youth Justice," by Curtis Bok, *Survey Graphic,* June 1940], but nowhere have they been tried out on a statewide basis except in California. California began its experiment with the passage of a Youth Authority Act in 1941.

The act, as originally passed, followed with only a few deviations the design of the law institute's model. Later amendments carried it even further, bringing into its area of concern the whole subject of delinquency prevention and research. In 1942, because of this broader approach, the word "correction" was dropped both from the title of the act and of the agency it established. Today, the California Youth Authority, as its name implies, is concerned not only with the diagnosis, classification, and treatment of youthful offenders, but also with causes of delinquency and programs of prevention.

The California Youth Authority is composed of three members, who exercise broad powers in diagnosis, classification, and treatment of young people under twenty-one committed to its jurisdiction. Under the law, the Authority may also "establish or assist in the establishment of any public council or committee, and may assist and cooperate with any existing agency, having as its object the prevention or decrease of delinquency among youths . . . and may cooperate with or participate in the work of any such councils, or any existing councils, including the improving of recreational, health and other conditions in the community affecting youths."

Another provision of the law enables the Authority to "enter into contracts with colleges, universities, and other organizations for the purpose of research in the field of delinquency and crime prevention and of training special workers, including teachers, institution employes, probation and parole officers, social workers and others engaged . . . in the fields of education, recreation, mental hygiene, and treatment and prevention of delinquency." The sections of the act in which these preventive features are contained have gained the Authority more support than any of its other provisions.

The Authority could accomplish little during the first two years of its existence because of the very limited size of the appropriation carried with the act. So little money was available that two of its members offered to work part time and without pay. A full three-man board, with offices and expenses, would have absorbed nearly the entire appropriation.

In its first fifteen months, the Authority made a survey of the delinquency problem within the state and, at the request of the governor, rendered assistance to the State Department of Institutions in reorganizing The Fred C. Nelles School for Boys at Whittier. Though it had a temporary administrative office at Sacramento for several months, most of the work was done at the Preston School of Industry at Ione. With the cooperation of the Department of Institutions, the Authority set up a diagnostic clinic at the Preston School, which could accept enough cases to furnish an example of what might be achieved under the act.

In spite of the financial difficulties, the Youth Authority made sufficient progress in the beginning to win support at the 1943 legislative session. Bills were passed then, transferring the state's three correctional schools to the Authority from the Department of Institutions. The Authority was also given jurisdiction over the division of probation, transferred from the State Department of Social Welfare. It received an appropriation of approximately $1,000,000, exclusive of the institutions' budgets, to begin a program of organization. Considering the size of the problem in the state, the sum was hardly adequate. Moreover, the war has also made changes and reorganization very difficult.

As an economy measure, the Authority still has only one member working on a full time basis, with salary. He has been designated as director. The other two members are working on a part time basis, without salary, until the end of the present biennium. This situation has further limited the scope and activity of the Authority.

The Youth Authority now has headquarters in Sacramento; with branch offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Karl Holton has acted as director since August 1, 1943. He has been largely responsible for whipping into shape a much more effective working organization than was anticipated a year ago.

The work of the Authority at present is organized under four divisions: diagnosis and classification; treatment and training; placement and probation; and delinquency prevention. An embryo department of statistics has also been established as a part of the general program.

### Diagnosis and Classification

As soon as funds are available and buildings can be constructed, the Authority intends to establish two diagnostic centers in the two large population centers in the northern and southern parts of the state. These clinics will be small institutions where cases may be studied prior to classification. The diagnostic clinic begun at the Preston School of Industry in 1942 has been expanded so that it is receiving from fifty to sixty boys per month. Diagnostic facilities have also been set up for the reception of delinquent girls, at the Ventura School for Girls and the new Los Guilucos School for Girls near Santa Rosa.

The clinic located at Ione is an integral part of the Preston School of Industry. The school is paid a per capita cost for the care of boys sent there for diagnosis and classification. The clinic's staff solicits the aid of the school staff in making diagnoses. The presence of the clinic has necessitated many changes in the institution but, in some respects, it has helped to strengthen the program of the school. Cases are under observation from three to eight weeks, and sometimes longer, before final classification by the Authority. The type of treatment an offender is to receive, and the institution in which he is to receive it are determined by this classification.

The Youth Authority's clinic at the Preston School receives cases from the Juvenile Court, as well as from the criminal courts of the state. The Youth Authority Act provides that Juvenile Courts may, at their discretion, commit juvenile cases to the Authority and the Authority may accept them at its discretion. But it is already evident that the Juvenile Courts of the state recognize in



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the Youth Authority an agency that can, because of its flexibility, deal more effectively with serious cases than the old plan of direct commitment to institutions. The larger counties are now committing the majority of their Juvenile Court cases to the Youth Authority instead of directly to the institutions.

Insofar as possible, the California Youth Authority has, from the beginning, utilized the various facilities of the state, including tuberculosis sanatoria, homes for the feebleminded, hospitals for the mentally ill, probation departments, juvenile training schools, and the penitentiary at San Quentin. During the war emergency, a number of young offenders studied by the Authority have been released from institutional custody and placed on farms, in defense work, in military service, or returned to their families in other parts of the United States.

### Treatment and Training

The agencies managed by the Authority under its division of treatment and training are: the three correctional schools transferred by the legislature from the Department of Institutions; the Calaveras Camp for Boys; the new girls' school at Los Guilucos, near Santa Rosa; Fricot Ranch School, for boys fifteen and under, located near San Andreas; and two temporary military camps, at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, and at the United States Ordnance Depot, Stockton.

The Calaveras Camp was located in a state park to provide labor for the park and to provide a fire fighting force in that section of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The camp is planned as a permanent unit and, when fully organized and completed, will include educational and recreational facilities. It is intended primarily for older boys requiring a comparatively short period of detention. Its capacity, at the present time, is one hundred beds.

The Los Guilucos School for Girls, not yet completed, is the beginning of a second training school for girls in the state. Located on an excellent site, its temporary buildings are reasonably well adapted for an institution for girls.

The Fricot Ranch School for Boys is on property which was originally a large private estate. It includes a palatial residence, shop, farm and recreation buildings. To increase the capacity, the Authority has added temporary dormitories. The school accommodates one hundred boys.

These three new units provide space for 325 young people, more bed space than has been provided for delinquent youths by the state of California in the past fifteen years. It is probably needless to mention that because of the war these facilities have been organized under great difficulties and that they are far from complete in equipment, personnel, and training facilities. Their creation was born of necessity. California was far behind in its development of institutional facilities prior to the war, and conditions have been greatly aggravated by a population increase of 1,500,000 since the war.

The military camps at Benicia and Stockton were organized under government contract. They have been in operation since the middle of July. The Benicia camp has a population of 125 boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age; and the Stockton camp, seventy-five boys in the same age group.

The boys have been specially selected for the military camps by the diagnostic clinic at the Preston School of Industry and by careful study at places of detention in Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco, and other points in the state. The army has furnished most of the equipment for the camps. The units are well guarded.

The boys in the camps are being given basic military training and are practically under military supervision. They work in shops repairing guns and other ordnance, or assist in the packing and preparation of ordnance material for overseas shipment. The government pays the boys' wages direct to the Youth Authority. The cost of operating the camps is deducted by the Authority and the remainder given to the boys or sent home to their relatives.

So far, the work produced at these camps has been quite satisfactory to the army authorities. Comparatively few boys have had to be returned or sent to the Preston School of Industry because of misconduct or poor work.

The combined population of the two camps is to be increased to approximately 300 boys. However, as the camps are duration projects only, facilities must be found for the overflow of delinquent youths in this state after the war.

### Placement and Probation

Recently the Youth Authority consolidated the placement programs of its correctional schools and camps into a central division. The purpose of the program is to find suitable employment for boys prior to their release and to provide them with adequate supervision and guidance after their return to the community. For operating purposes the state is divided into districts. Placement officers are stationed in the correctional schools in order to prepare youths for release and to coordinate the placement work with the activities of the institution.

No changes have been made in the program of the probation division since it was transferred from the Department of Social Welfare. Expansion of the division, however, is greatly needed and will likely come under consideration at the next session of the legislature.

### Delinquency Prevention

The two sections of the California Youth Authority Act providing for delinquency prevention and for research and training have attracted a great deal of public interest. This is the result of the general awakening throughout the country to the need for more concerted action on the part of communities to combat and prevent delinquency. Shortly after its organization, insistent demands were made on the Authority to get men in the field to aid communities in delinquency prevention. In August of 1943, Heman Stark, formerly of the Los Angeles County probation department, was appointed as head of the Authority's delinquency prevention division. Since then the division has conducted numerous surveys at the request of cities and communities, and has assisted cities and towns in the organizing of teen-age centers and various types of youth movements. A bulletin entitled "Teen Centers," published a few months ago and printed by the boys at the Preston School of Industry, has been very popular. A second edition is now on the press. It is hoped to expand the delinquency prevention division to provide mental hygiene service through mobile clinics to communities in need of such facilities and who cannot afford to establish mental hygiene clinics of their own.

The California Youth Authority has also started activities directed toward personnel training and research. In 1942, it sponsored two workshops in cooperation with the High School Principals' Association of California. These institutes, held at the San Jose Teachers College and at the University of California at Los Angeles, lasted for four days each. They were made possible by a donation from a former delinquent boy who spent time at the Preston School of Industry and is now a successful businessman in southern California. In 1944 they were repeated under the same joint sponsorship, but this time financed by the Youth Authority. They were attended by more than two hundred teachers, social workers, probation officers, and interested laymen from all parts of the State.

Plans are to continue the workshops under a broader sponsorship including the following organizations: California Youth Authority; Association of Secondary Principals; Association of California Public School Superintendents; California Teachers' Association, southern section; California State Sheriffs' Association, Association of Elementary School Principals; California Congress of Parents and Teachers; California Teachers Associa-


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tion, northern section; Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association; State Association of District Attorneys of California; State Department of Education; American Legion; the Attorney General's office, and the youth in wartime committee of the State War Council.

The Authority holds regular classification meetings and business meetings attended by all three members. At the classification meetings decision as to the type of care needed by each young person in the Authority's charge is reached only after careful study and discussion.

When the present biennium ends in July of 1945, the three members of the Authority will begin functioning on a full time salaried basis. A larger budget is anticipated for the next two years.

Those who have been close to the functioning of the California Youth Authority Act believe that it has demonstrated, even under handicaps, the soundness of the underlying principles set forth in the Model Youth Correction Authority Act of the American Law Institute. These principles, if adopted with variations to fit existing programs in the states, would assure the improvement and advancement of youth justice throughout the country.

# Changes in the Schools

LEONA MASSOTH

**How social work educators are shaping curricula to meet new demands upon the field, described by the executive secretary of the AASSW.**

NEW times demand new measures. There is no doubt but what the times in which we live are new. Therefore, the member schools of the American Association of Schools of Social Work have undertaken to examine their curricula in the light of constantly growing demands of professional practice and of the enlarging responsibilities assigned to social work by society. They are now remodeling their programs to conform to these changing needs. Their purpose in doing so is to broaden and enrich social work education. They are also giving thought to an urgent need for extending the resources of professional education.

The schools have come to realize that only through changes in curriculum can they help prepare the profession to meet the critical needs brought by critical times. Some of these professional needs are directly connected with the war. Certain war-born conditions have created new services requiring new skills. Social workers have been called on to aid selective service boards, day care programs, civilian war assistance programs, plans for rehabilitating the wounded, industrial plans to reduce absenteeism, and numerous other activities directly connected with the war.

But the demand for social work help will not end with the "duration." Social workers must necessarily play a critical part in the vast reconversion program to be faced by this country when the war drums are silenced. Some of the demands now being made on social workers will disappear, it is true. But others are bound to increase and expand.

Rehabilitation for the war injured, for instance, will doubtless consume much social work skill for years to come. Broadly interpreted to include medical and psychiatric help, as well as vocational guidance and employment practice, rehabilitation programs for discharged servicemen and women will need to rely greatly on social work skills.

Counseling services outside of social work agencies will also draw upon social work skills. There is every indication that such services not only will become a permanent part of industry but will also be extended to other areas.

New skills are being called for in the public housing area where personnel expansion has already begun. Social work positions in housing have to do with the development of health, recreation, education, and welfare programs, and call for ability to work with agencies in the community as well as with individuals.

International social work will demand new adaptations of social work skills. Here, knowledge of cultural patterns, language, background, and community resources of those with whom work is done, is important. So also is familiarity with the principles of community and social welfare planning.

Add to such increased demands the older and still vitally necessary social work function and it is plain that social work has a job to do. Social services are becoming of closer concern to more and more people. They are slowly but surely being woven into the cultural pattern of accepted community programs. To meet such strenuous challenges requires strenuous measures. Not only must the quantity of social workers be raised but also their quality.

Specialists are needed: medical, psychiatric, family social workers; child welfare workers; group workers; social welfare administrators; consultants; supervisors; community organization specialists. Leaders, too, are needed—men and women of broad outlook, of courage and conviction, of insight into the ills of society, of comprehensive understanding of its problems.

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### A Basic Curriculum

Directly upon the shoulders of social work education falls the task of providing such workers. Recognizing this assignment both as an opportunity and as a responsibility, the American Association of Schools of Social Work recently adopted a basic curriculum which has important implications, both for professional practice and for all social work education, preprofessional as well as professional.

The new basic curriculum will become mandatory upon the member schools of the association. It recognizes eight subject matter areas as essential to the practice of social work in any area of specialization. They are: social casework; social group work; community organization; public welfare; social research (statistics and research method); medical information; psychiatry (human behavior and psychopathology); and social work administration. Selection of these areas was made after study of the changes and developments that have occurred in the field in the past ten years. The study, in turn, was based in part on reports from agencies in the field of practice and from the American Association of Medical Social Workers and the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. These reports indicated the presence of a rising appreciation in the field as a whole that the best kind of social worker, no matter what his specialization, is one who brings to his work a research point of view, an administrative sense, and a habit of thinking in terms of the group and the community as well as of the individual. Communities as well as individuals are undergoing social change.

Of course, not every social work position will draw upon each of these eight areas of knowledge to the same degree. In recognition of this fact, the association urges individualization in student program. It recommends variation in hours assigned to each area, to be determined by such varying factors as the amount of preprofessional preparation, prior experience, and early determination of professional interest. For example, a student choosing family casework as his field might take the maximum number of hours recommended in this subject and the minimum number recommended in the other areas.

The concept of basic minimum preparation for professional practice is, of course, not new. Since 1932, member schools of the American Association of Schools of Social Work have subscribed to the principle that social work education develops from a body of knowledge basic to the



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preparation of all students—which should be offered in the first year of the student's program. The minimum curriculum of 1932 was formulated with the purpose of establishing a degree of similarity in member schools. The new basic curriculum is in harmony with the present needs of the field of practice. It should not be thought of as static, but as subject to change with changing influences in education and practice.

Some social workers and social work educators are concerned because the basic curriculum does not include subject matter of cultural, anthropological, and ethnic content, and the relation of these to ideological and religious patterns. Though requests for this type of content have been coming in from the field, its exclusion is explained by the fact that it seemed impracticable to add a ninth area to the eight already made mandatory upon the schools. It is to be hoped that such subject matter will increasingly permeate all fields of knowledge.

By limiting the elective system in the first year and developing a core program in a number of major areas, the new basic curriculum ought to do much to strengthen the whole of professional education. The association now recognizes social work education as a planned progression from the undergraduate years through two graduate years. Its 1944 report at once suggests a number of important implications for the undergraduate or the pre-professional phase of social work education [see "Undergraduate Training," by Anne Fenlason, *Survey Midmonthly*, September 1944], strengthens the one year of graduate study for professional practice, and establishes better structural conditions for continuity for the second year curriculum.

### Integrated Abilities

Developments in the field call for persons with broad training. Housing, for instance, requires persons with ability to work with individuals, groups, and community agencies. Therefore, effective professional education is more than a miscellaneous collection of courses. It is more than detailed knowledge in a single field. It is more than highly developed separate abilities. It is, rather, curriculum building around the whole of social work instead of its segments.

The curriculum committee of the association, functioning through ten subcommittees, had, over a period of two years, given considerable thought to relationship of ideas and to systematic organization of abilities. In the committee's report, two reasons repeatedly appear behind the designation of each of the eight areas as basic. One reason is that the content is essential to practice, and the other that the content serves as an integrating force within the curriculum as a whole.

Structure alone is not enough. Content within the specified areas has also to be reexamined and redefined. New developments within the various fields of knowledge are rapidly becoming assimilated into the course materials.

Planning is also going on in the advanced curriculum. Programs are to be based upon continuity and built upon the concepts and abilities developed in the previous year. Such sequential programs are now being developed for those wishing to become community organization specialists, public welfare administrators, housing experts, group workers, family social workers, child welfare workers, medical or psychiatric social workers. In this planning, the association is working closely with the national functional agencies and the federal agencies, as well as with the other professional associations.

### Advanced Study

In addition to broadening the base of professional education and enhancing the advanced curriculum, many schools are giving more attention than usual to the supervisory and administrative content in regular courses, as well as in institutes and refresher courses. They are conducting advanced seminars in casework, group work, and community organization; study courses and special conferences for consultants and supervisors in the public social services; round tables and seminars for social workers and students interested in institutional management, in counseling, in work with returning servicemen and women, in protective services for children and adults. A few schools are making plans for advanced study beyond the master's degree for those who have expressed an interest in teaching and in student field work supervision.

Another urgent problem faced by the schools now and in the future is the need to extend the resources of professional education to a widening circle of persons. A number of factors are involved. If the profession is to be strengthened the proportion of persons, over a period of years, taking social work positions without social work education of any kind should be a declining one and the numbers professionally prepared for their jobs should be growing.

To accomplish this movement requires careful cooperative planning by the profession and its educators. Recognition should be given here to two important facts: that not all social work positions require the same level of preparation, and that not all geographic areas in our country wherein gaps in educational resources occur, can support the same kind of educational program. Such recognition of the realities in no way invalidates the standards of professional education as already established and accepted by the profession. On the contrary, it gives strength to the principle that social work education is a planned progression from undergraduate study through two graduate years.

Much remains to be accomplished. From the field of practice must come a better description of social work positions and the skills required, thus indicating the amount of preparation needed for a given job. For some jobs an undergraduate liberal arts preparation with a pre-professional focus will be sufficient; for others the one-year basic curriculum recommended by the association of schools will be essential; still other positions will require full professional preparation involving a two-year graduate program. There is also an increasing need for a third graduate year for persons interested in social work teaching and student supervision.

Because the social work schools must provide leadership in establishing educational programs based on the varying needs of professional practice, a few schools, adequately staffed and financially able, should be encouraged to develop a third year program. The number of two-year schools and one-year schools in a geographical region should bear some relationship to the needs within that region, to its demands for professional education and to the resources in the region which can serve as aids to sound professional education. The undergraduate liberal arts education with introductory social work programs might be the most logical development in some regions. Such programs should be viewed not as static, but as changing with changing needs of professional practice. At any one time the need for a one-year or a two-year school where only pre-professional preparation was available might assert itself.

### After the War

Two large groups of persons will make an extensive educational program mandatory upon the profession in the postwar years. The first is composed of persons not now in social work positions who will soon be returning to or entering professional practice. This group includes servicemen and women, men and women in war-connected social work or other war service, men and women who because of the exigencies of war have found it necessary to leave social work practice, and new recruits to social work. There are indications already noticeable in the schools of a "back to school movement" among former social workers.

Then, there will still be those persons now in public and private social work positions who need formal social work training. The areas of service and co-


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operation by schools of social work and social agencies in post-entry training must include: educational leave programs for full time or part time study; extension or staff courses; work-study programs; institutes or refresher courses; and assistance with in-service training programs.

The schools will be called upon to play a leading role in helping the social work profession meet its postwar responsibility. Already they are girding themselves for the task.

# Antidote for Bureaucracy

KARL de SCHWEINITZ

**The director of the committee on education and social security, American Council on Education, prescribes a remedy for myopic officialdom.**

THIS talk about bureaucracy is both encouraging and salutary. It is encouraging because in a roundabout way it may indicate that we are beginning to free ourselves from the historic premise that "government even in its best state is but a necessary evil" and that—departing from Thomas Paine in this respect—we are ready to conceive of the public service as a positive and constructive force. By concentrating all of our negative feeling in the attack on bureaucracy we may be thereby admitting that there is another side. We no longer say that government is bad. It is "bureaucracy" that is wrong. If this analysis is correct, there is reason for optimism. To discover and point to an evil is the beginning of cure.

It is natural that the talk should center in Washington. Bureaucracy, while universal in its geography, is most clearly on view in large organization. There it can be exaggerated enough and can occur frequently enough to be readily recognized. But it exists in the smallest community as well as in the largest. It is quite as characteristic of business and of private social agencies as of public administration. The federal government is the easiest place in which to observe it only because the federal government is the largest operating unity of any kind in the United States.

When we condemn "bureaucracy" we do not necessarily mean government through bureaus, but a state of mind in an individual, or of activity in an organization, in which the means becomes more important than the end. We mean the shortsightedness that prevails whenever the methods employed by an individual or an organization take precedence over the purposes of the whole institution of which the individual or the organization is only a part.

Bureaucracy is the way some people deal with the fear and insecurity which they experience in the presence of circumstances and forces greater than they feel able to contemplate or to meet. It is evidence of a person's sense of unequalness to his job where that job is related to the work of other persons. It can appear in any organization, but it is most likely to be found where the purposes of the institution are not clearly understood by everybody, particularly by individuals in executive positions. When such an understanding is lacking, the individual takes refuge in bureaucracy; and, if he is strategically placed, the organization of which he is part becomes bureaucratic.

### Bureaucracy's Aspects

This condition or disease expresses itself in two opposite ways. Each represents an attempt to escape from reality. Both, but very differently, testify to the fact that the essence of bureaucracy is isolationism.

A familiar statement symptomatic of one of these two escapes is heard as often outside the government: "I mind my business and I expect everyone else to mind his." When this kind of person finds himself in a large organization and in a large field of knowledge, he digs a foxhole. Here he tries to make himself secure against the dangers which his insecurity conjures up before him. Digging ever deeper into the details of his subject matter he shuts himself off from the rest of his associates. He takes no responsibility for anything beyond what he regards as his most immediate concern. If an organization has many of these isolationists, the public which it serves is confused by a multitude of self-contained jurisdictions, unrelated to each other, and baffling to the individual who seeks complete information about any subject.

A less obvious form of isolationism is exemplified in the person whose course seems to be just the reverse of such withdrawal. In this instance, the behavior takes the form of a constant effort to extend the individual's powers, though not usually in a direction where large and responsible decisions of policy are involved. This type of isolationist tries to gather unto himself procedural prerogatives. Let a fellow worker cut across them and he is active in the support of his rights, pointing to regulations that—particularly in large agencies where administrative lines are essential—support him in letter while he violates them in spirit. However impressive his title, he is actually only exhibiting "the splutter and fuss that insect authority delights in." Seeing only his own job, he is quite as unrelated to reality as the man who never comes out of his foxhole.

The presence of either of these two kinds of bureaucracy in an institution sooner or later affects all the personnel. They feel a sense of frustration in doing their work. They sink ultimately into a kind of dullness, and their organization becomes uninteresting and lifeless.

The number of such agencies in the government is small. A fair appraisal would show much less bureaucracy in Washington than the amount of discussion devoted to the subject would indicate. One bureaucrat can provoke enough irritation to cause the victim to overlook the scores of competent officials with whom he may have had satisfactory relations. One day during the first World War a social agency received dozens of complaints about the number of drunken sailors in town. Investigation showed that there had been only one, but he had been able to cover a lot of ground. One bureaucrat or one bureaucratic organization can have a similar effect upon the reputation of the public service which, as a whole, is competent and cooperative.

### Efforts Toward Cure

Nevertheless, bureaucracy is an ever-present danger. Because it is appreciated as such by many administrators, significant efforts at prevention and cure are being made in various departments of the government. The remedy lies in an understanding by each individual employe and by each administrator of the meaning of his job and of the fundamental purpose which his organization serves. It consists of a realization on the part of each of the significance of his work and the institution in which he is employed, and of the place of both in the world in which they function. The person who has this sort of knowledge does not need either to withdraw into his specialty or to devote himself to the manufacture of procedural intricacies in order to justify his importance.

The fundamental issue is one of attitude. Is the official's approach that of a provincial or a cosmopolitan? Does he see his job and his agency as the end of the line or a point of departure?

An antidote to bureaucracy involves more than a broad imaginative view of work and the job. A necessary ingredient is a concept of purpose—a view of the



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step-by-step relationship between what one does and the goal of the whole organization. The movement from the particular job should always be toward the greatest common denominator; but to be significant it must be a regular and connected progression, like the outgoing waves formed by the casting of a stone in water.

There are many people who avoid facing the actual implications of their jobs by attempting to cover the distance between the particular and the general in one jump. They deal in large scale plans and programs, but they build no connected chain between their immediate task and the grand and often noble concepts which they like to contemplate. Between the great world and the next day's work they leave a gap in which their associates are lost and are sometimes forced to find refuge in bureaucracy.

When politicians attack bureaucracy, as frequently they do, their suggested solution of the problem is almost entirely quantitative. They propose to reduce the number of employes and of agencies. That kind of remedy will not put an end to or even mitigate the evils of bureaucracy. The combining of jobs or of agencies does not necessarily offer a cure. It may even add to the evil by increasing administrative complexities.

### A Qualitative Approach

A solution can be arrived at only through a qualitative approach: The cure of the insecurity that is at the root of bureaucracy is the confidence which comes from knowing what one's job is about and perceiving the place of that job in the general scheme of things. Both the bureaucrat who isolates himself from his fellows and the bureaucrat who centers his attention upon the development of formal prerogatives lack this kind of confidence. In other words, they suffer from a particular form of ignorance.

The remedy, in large measure, resides in a special kind of education—education about the program in which they are engaged, its underlying considerations, and the way in which administrative measures contribute to achieving the purpose of the organization. Because a man has a job does not mean that he should stop learning. The government's policy should be to continue the education of its employes as long as they are in the public service. The politician who is really concerned for the future of government should back the fine illustrations of "basic training" found in many public agencies.

It would be an excellent plan for our legislators to sample some of this training. For example, they might ask organizations like the Department of Agriculture or the Social Security Board to develop for them an instructional course such as these agencies offer to their own personnel. Education to eliminate bureaucracy should not, however, be confined to what the administrative organization can itself provide. Our colleges, universities, and professional schools have much to contribute toward enlarging the perspective of government personnel.

Though extensive use of educational leave is important, such leave is rare in government agencies. Indeed, the two words which, above all, one must avoid in presenting requests to Congress for appropriations are "training" and "education." Correspondingly, positions in training and in educational activity within the government rate comparatively low in civil service status.

Until both legislators and administrators want educated persons in public administration, we shall continue to suffer from the evils of bureaucracy. What could be more paradoxical than a Congress which adopted one of the most liberal and farsighted educational provisions in our history—the financing of education for veterans under the GI Bill—but which included in the Veterans Preference Act a provision which, with few exceptions, prohibits the setting of minimum educational requirements in civil service examinations?

Education must become as respectable in government as it is in business if the development of the public service is not to be retarded by what, fortunately, is only a minority of nearsighted officials. Consider the annual institute in industrial relations conducted at Princeton University in which one hundred major executives from the largest business corporations in the country devote a week to their mutual education. Why should government not seek similar opportunities for its officials, starting with the chief executives and going on down the line?

The promotion of this type of adult education within and without the structure of local, state, and federal operation is essential as a means of stimulating intellectual curiosity and an exploratory and learning attitude in our officialdom. It is important, too, because the presence of educational opportunity will attract to the service men and women of creative ability who will see possibilities of growth and of a full use of their capacities in an institution which is interested in the development of its personnel.

A corollary of the use of education in the cure of bureaucracy is the development of professionalism. But, while training and education can be referred to in government only with great caution, what responsible official is there who would dare say that he thought professionalism an essential to good administration?

What, then, is professionalism? Professionalism is a sense of workmanship which a man holds in common with individuals outside his own organization. A professional recognizes persons engaged in the same type of work as colleagues whose appraisal of his performance and achievement is based on mutually established standards of excellence.

### Professionalism Needed

There is in the government an encouraging number of junior administrators who think and talk administration and who care about the quality of what they do. They are inquiring into the best ways of doing a job. They measure a man not only by what he knows but by how he is able to act on the basis of what he knows. That is professionalism. It gives a person the security of feeling that beyond his particular department, beyond the government itself, there are those who will critically examine what he does and who will back him in his efforts to achieve statesmanship in organization and policy, and workmanship in performance.

The importance of professionalism to the advancement of quality in service is seldom appreciated by the general public, which usually thinks of it as a means of attracting attention to the prestige and power of a special group. This concept has been the basis of some of the attacks that have been made upon law, medicine, social work, and other disciplines. Actually, however, the promotion of economic advantage and other special interests, sometimes justified, sometimes not, sometimes socially desirable, sometimes obstructive, is at the periphery of professionalism. Its essential core is the community of workmanship and exploration, the body of fellow spirits with the common goal of a job well done, in which the individual finds renewed courage and a strengthened will to achieve the best of which he is capable.

Professionalism in this, its true state, can in association with education become an invigorating influence in the public service. A recognition of the possibilities that lie in these two fundamental forces and a frank and clear advocacy of their use, instead of what often is an ashamed and timid apology for them, will advance the quality of government. This does not mean smug or bumptious talk about being a professional person nor a worship of the forms of education. It means the observance of standards of thinking and working that will carry conviction.

Education and professionalism, thus conceived, can become the means of realizing the ideal of government not as a necessary evil but as a positive good. They can give us the kind of public administration that everybody really wants. In combination, they are the antidote for bureaucracy.


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# Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

THE Department of Labor is ready with a postwar program, Secretary Frances Perkins revealed at a recent Budget Bureau hearing. Complete details are not yet available, but Miss Perkins said it included a greatly expanded social security system, "to provide protection to individuals and families against the loss of income which they may suffer after the war."

Another feature of the program, cited by the Secretary, is a strengthened and expanded U. S. Employment Service to serve as a labor exchange for the transfer of war workers and discharged veterans to peacetime jobs. The USES was formerly a part of the Labor Department. Since September 1942 it has been under the War Manpower Commission and, after the war, it is anyone's guess where it will be. It may be returned to the Social Security Board where it was transferred from Labor in 1939, under the President's Reorganization Plan I. Miss Perkins thinks it should be in the Labor Department, and this is, of course, a postwar possibility.

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SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG of Michigan has announced that as soon as Congress reconvenes he will head a fight to return social security rights to veterans. This was one item of the six-point program for veterans put forward by President Roosevelt on July 28, 1943, but it was omitted when Congress drafted the GI bill. Arthur Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, has suggested that a serviceman's pay be added to an estimated subsistence figure and credited to the recipient's account. Another suggestion is a moratorium to freeze benefit rights, but this would not help the eighteen-year-olds who went directly into the service from school without ever having held a job.

Sweeping revisions of the GI bill have been proposed by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who plans to introduce his amendments in this Congress as the basis for action after January. Senator Wagner, it will be remembered, was far from satisfied with the bill when it was passed in mid-summer.

Senator Wagner suggests an increase in the dependency allowance of veterans attending school under the GI educational program.

The New York senator wants an allowance of $5 for each dependent of an unemployed veteran, in addition to the basic rate of $20 allowed under the bill. Such a dependency allowance was included in the first drafts of the GI bill but dropped later when the subject became a matter of House and Senate debate. Furthermore, he feels that duration of benefits should be the same for all veterans and not based, as now, on length of service.

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THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HAS "compromised" with the state universities, agreeing to pay tuition for native sons. It was argued that already incoming veterans were creating an increased demand for facilities and that, in the future, the state supported schools would be hard hit if they had to carry the burden unaided. The latest figures on the number of applicants for aid under the educational program is 16,000. The VA expects it to increase tremendously as the opportunities for war jobs and high wages decline.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS BEING given official recognition in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Police Academy. The budding G-men are now being taught juvenile psychology with pointers on how to handle bad teen-age boys and girls.

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IN A REPORT TO THE HOUSE MILITARY Affairs Committee, the War Department has said that it is now returning to this country about 30,000 men a month on furlough. Selection is left to the "authorities in the war theater" but is based on local conditions, with consideration given to the individual's length of service, his value to his unit, and his particular need for a rest. "In no instance," the department announced, "can a soldier be assured that he will be returned as soon as he has served a stated time." The figure, 30,000, cannot be materially increased at the present stage of the war, according to the department.

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DESPITE THE POOR SHOWING AT THE induction centers, American soldiers in this war are far better educated than those of World War I. According to a recent Office of War Information release, the median level of the GI's education is the second year of high school, as compared with the sixth grade education of the soldier of '17. In the present war, 23.3 percent of the soldiers have completed four years of high school, whereas only 3.4 percent of those of World War I had done so. In both wars, however the two largest groups include those who had completed five to eight years of elementary school. The percentage is 27.4 percent in this war. It was 55.5 in the last.

The figures are based on comparative statistics compiled from sample studies made by the U. S. Office of Education, the Federal Security Agency, and the War Department.

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A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE House Labor Committee, created under H. Res. 230, has been investigating the plight of handicapped workers and expects to have a report ready for the House sometime this month. Representative Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania is chairman. The subject of the inquiry is the utilization of the handicapped, although the committee may explore rehabilitation, also, before it concludes its task. The report this month is not to be regarded as final. The subcommittee has an appropriation of only $15,000, but it hopes for more money after January if its activities are continued.

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A FIVE-YEAR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION program that would create a five billion dollar outlet for goods and services and provide electric service to nearly four million rural homes is outlined in a report submitted by the Rural Electrification Administration to Agriculture's Inter-Bureau Committee on Postwar Programs.

The report is based on data from the 1940 census, from reports of REA-financed cooperatives throughout the country, from surveys of unelectrified farms in 600 counties, and the findings and reports of the various state postwar planning committees.

Objectives of the programs are itemized as electric service to all rural peoples; full use of electricity on the farmstead; its full use for rural community welfare; its use in developing local rural industries.

"Such a program," declares the report, "will be a tremendous stimulus to private employment. Since it is projected as self-liquidating, it means no burden to the taxpayers and will correspondingly reduce the need for tax-supported public works programs during the reconversion and readjustment period. It will bring rural electrification in America on a par with other countries, will help make farm life pleasanter and more attractive, farming easier and more profitable, and will create a better social, economic, and cultural environment for our rural population generally."



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# The Common Welfare

## Jobs for the Disabled

EVERY major industry in the United States is represented among the sponsors of the National Rehabilitation Committee, Inc., set up in New York early this month, with the expressed aim of providing opportunities for a normal life to disabled veterans. The committee, to be financed by $500,000 donated by the sponsoring industries, will concentrate on jobs—ferreting out those that can be handled by the handicapped and bringing the men to them. It will provide free exhibits, lectures, and advice for all potential employers of disabled veterans.

The committee represents a joint effort on the part of 850 industrialists and public leaders. Though it is strictly voluntary and non-official, it will have at its disposal the services of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, army surgeon general, who will serve as its technical supervisor.

Finding jobs for the disabled is one of the major responsibilities that communities and the nation face in connection with returned servicemen. It is heartening to know that the problem is being tackled at the core—the places where jobs are available. And if the effort succeeds—as it will if jobs and men are as carefully fitted together as they are under the Connecticut Rehabilitation Service (see page 313)—it may help employers to realize that handicapped employes are not necessarily a handicap to industry. Thus the effort could become not only the discharge of an obligation to men who have narrowly escaped death in the service of their country, but a force in breaking down traditional barriers against the employment of any disabled person, veteran or otherwise.

Signs that these walls are already beginning to crumble are coming from industrial plants which took on handicapped workers as an expediency in the war emergency, and found the absentee and accident rates of these employes lower than the average. Such experiences suggest that the National Rehabilitation Committee is not unrealistic in its assumption that the disabled veteran, if given a chance, will be able to carry on a normal life in a normal setting.

## Plans for Veterans

THE part schools and colleges should play under the G.I. bill of rights in helping the returned veteran shift from serviceman to civilian is underscored in a new bulletin of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association, "A Program for the Education of Returning Veterans." The plan detailed is based on the hopeful estimate that "between 80 percent and 90 percent of those in the armed forces will slip back into their places without the need of organized educational programs."

It is heartening to find these outstanding school leaders emphasizing the need for community cooperation in meeting the needs of the veteran who desires counseling or education. Their first suggestion is for immediate statewide plans. The commission sees the schools as the logical agency to coordinate the activities of the various state and local groups in both counseling and training.

On behalf of the veteran who desires to continue or supplement his education, the commission has words of caution for school and college administrators and teachers. "The veteran has gone through an intensive period of almost unbelievably rapid maturation. . . . He will be impatient of the slow pace of traditional procedures. . . . It is the business of the school to fit its training program to his needs." This means classes, library service, adult education groups, college courses which take account of his maturity, his ambitions and plans, the skills and knowledge acquired in service, his desire for action.

Finally, the commission points out, "the core of the job remains to be done in the local community." Even with federal leadership and aid, the problems of the returned veteran are home town problems. Their solution, this bulletin makes clear, requires imagination, ingenuity, mobilization of resources and, above all, careful planning—beginning now.

## Peacetime Careers

FAR more serious than the problem of the disposal of surplus war commodities in the postwar period will be the problem of surplus war skills. Present plans would seem to indicate that this is to be met squarely through educational and vocational programs as far as members of the armed forces are concerned. But there is another group which will need retraining for peacetime pursuits. It is composed of the boys and girls who have left school to make bombs, guns, and other articles of war, and of those still in school whose training has been focused around preparation for wartime activities. What skills these young people have learned thus far will be drugs on the labor market when the war is over, and they will have no other experience or training on which to rely.

Hardly an answer to the problem as a whole, but at least an indication of some awareness of it in the social work field, is the new program announced last month by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in New York. This consists of a vocation guidance service which will send a psychologist, counselors, and group guidance workers to the regular meetings of forty clubs of teen-age boys and girls. Through this method the federation hopes to give the young person who may be tempted to leave school for a war job, or who has already done so, an opportunity to learn what careers might be open to him after the war and an indication of that for which he is best suited. The club sessions are to be followed up by individual correspondence and by a "career clinic" at which representatives of industry and the professions will be on tap.

By focusing its plan on club groups, the federation is recognizing the fact some young people may profit by such help who do not know they need it or who would not think to come in and ask for it. Such recognition is an added bit of growing evidence that the days are past when it was considered unprofessional for a social agency to go out and seek a client.

## The Public Thinks

IN a month in which public opinion polls again have proved reasonably accurate in political prophecy, there is increased interest in the National Opinion Research Center's sampling of popular attitudes in other fields. A recent inquiry was on health insurance.

Of the persons interviewed, 92 percent believed that it was a "good idea" to have insurance to cover *hospital care;* 55 percent would have liked to have insurance to cover all necessary *doctor's care;* 67 percent were willing to pay as much as $3 a month if they could be assured *complete hospital and doctor's care* for themselves and their families at any time.

Forty-eight persons out of every hundred interviewed favored having the federal social security system administer a health insurance plan covering both hospital and doctor's cost; thirty-two either thought this was a "bad idea" or favored some private insurance plan instead; while twenty were undecided between the two types of coverage. Persons in the lower economic brackets took the pro-federal position by considerably higher percentages than did those in the middle


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or prosperous brackets. Farmers and persons sixty years of age and older were the only two population groups where more people preferred to pay the doctor when needed, rather than have an insurance plan.

Opinion that our present system of medical care needs some kind of improvement came very close to being unanimous. Only ten people out of every 100 answered "no" to the question: "Do you think anything should be done to make it easier for people to get medical care when they need it?" Eighty-two answered "yes" and eight were "undecided."

Health insurance is a complicated subject, and the details of any plan are bound to be a matter of debate. But the results of this poll help to confirm a steadily growing belief that the average citizen wants something done about it.

## Cooperative Research

A CURRENT study of Negro business and the educational preparation available in this area affords a demonstration of cooperative effort on the part of social agencies and educational institutions toward Negro economic progress. Initiated jointly by the National Urban League and Atlanta University, the study is being conducted in twenty southern or border-state communities in which are located twenty colleges and a large number of Negro business enterprises. Its purpose is to analyze the nature of the businesses, the factors which interfere with their growth and those likely to stimulate expansion, and the extent to which personnel with specialized training are needed by Negro businessmen. Besides scrutinizing the business enterprises, the study staff is examining the curricular and instructional methods in the business schools of the participating colleges, in an effort to determine whether or not educational institutions are providing Negro businessmen with efficiently prepared recruits.

The study is expected to be completed by July 1945. It was launched last February at a conference at Atlanta University, where the National Negro Business League, the National Negro Insurance Association, and the U. S. Department of Commerce were represented, in addition to the National Urban League, nine of the league's local affiliates and the twenty cooperating institutions of learning. These last include: Atlanta University and affiliated colleges, Dillard University, Fisk University, Georgia State College, Hampton Institute, Houston College for Negroes, Howard University, LeMoyne College, Lincoln University (Missouri), Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), Louisville Municipal College, Miles College, Morgan State College, North Carolina College for Negroes, State Teachers College of Alabama, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College, Virginia State College, Virginia Union University, Wilberforce University, and Xavier University. The cooperating affiliates of the National Urban League are: Armstrong Association, Atlanta Urban League, Baltimore Urban League, Negro division of the Cincinnati War Chest, Louisville Urban League, New Orleans Urban League, Richmond Urban League, St. Louis Urban League, and Washington Urban League. The study is under the direction of Franklin O. Nichols, administrator, and Joseph A. Pierce, research director.

## Social Work in Centerville

TRANSLATED from the technical and often forbidding terminology of conference papers and professional discussion, social work is made interesting and understandable to ordinary citizens through a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, "Social Work and the Joneses," by Ruth Lerrigo, until recently on the staff of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and Bradley Buell, executive editor of *Survey Midmonthly*.

What social work is, how it functions in its various aspects, what it means to individuals, to families, and to communities, is told in terms of the typical medium sized city of "Centerville," of "Joe and Mary Jones" and their children, and some of their neighbors. It brings together in brief compass a great deal of up-to-date information about public and private agencies, including the type of service they offer, costs, sources of support, personnel and its training.

Here is a useful tool for the important task of creating a wider acquaintance with social work, and a growing sympathy with its goals and methods.

## John Dewey at 85

LAST month John Dewey celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. He passed the day quietly in his New York City apartment. There were some tributes in the press and on the radio to one of the world's wisest men—philosopher, scholar, writer, teacher. But the great tribute was lived, not spoken, by the millions of children in many lands who are healthier and happier because of his understanding of their needs. Hosts of children around the world have reason to thank John Dewey. Young Americans in crowded city classrooms and little red schoolhouses, pupils in Mexico's new rural schools, small Chukchees on the Siberian tundra, toddlers in London child care centers, all the children everywhere who today know school as an experience in freedom and self-discipline are in his debt.

In many circles it is the fashion to belittle or deride progressive education. Here and there, extremists have brought it into disrepute. But put on one side the school programs of today, the concern with the health and growth of "the whole child," the art and music and dramatics and handicrafts, the student government, the community contacts. Set over against this creative pattern the rote learning and the rigidity of the older education, and you see how John Dewey's influence has opened school windows.

At eighty-five, John Dewey is still at work. To *The New York Times* reporter who interviewed him on his birthday, he said that he expected to begin work on "another serious book soon." Meantime, he pointed out some values of his educational philosophy as these times reveal them:

"Progressive education stands for the most solid, enduring discipline, that which comes from growth and power in self-discipline. The conduct of the boys on the battlefields shows what a democratic discipline developed from within is capable of accomplishing."

## And So On

CHARGES against twelve Mexican-American boys in the "Sleepy Lagoon" murder case in Los Angeles, widely headlined as a "zoot suit" crime, were reversed last month by the California Court of Appeals. The case had become a West Coast symbol of the struggle of the Mexican-American minority to free itself from racial discrimination. The appellate court cleared the boys of the charges against them, and scored the presiding judge for his conduct of the case.

• Last month the Supreme Court of the United States heard arguments on two cases testing the constitutionality of the evacuations from their homes and segregated confinement of Americans of Japanese ancestry. The persons involved are Fred T. Korematsu who has taken to court his objection to being ordered away from the West Coast, and Mitsue Endo, a young woman who is demanding unconditional freedom from the War Relocation Center at Topaz, Utah. At this writing no decision has been rendered.

• One of the first definite suggestions to salvage for the postwar period some of our wartime planning machinery, emerged recently in Rhode Island when Clemens J. France, director of the State Department of Social Welfare, proposed the establishment of a permanent State Security Council, with functions similar to those of the present State War Council. The council would be a fact-finding agency composed of representatives from the fields of health, welfare, education, industrial management, and labor.


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# The Social Front

## Jobs and Workers

FACTS and figures which tell one of the dramatic stories of the war period —the spectacular shift in the work of women—are brought together in a new Women's Bureau publication, "Changes in Women's Employment During the War," by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon. (Price 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington 25.) Based on the monthly estimates of the Bureau of the Census, the bulletin shows that between December 1941 and March 1944, the number of women in the nation's labor force increased from 12,090,000 to 16,480,000 (36 percent). This means that today 33 percent of American wage earners (one in every three) are women. Of the 6,650,000 women entering the labor force during the war period, 56 percent came from homemaking, 34 percent from school.

The greatest increase in the number of women workers is, of course, in the category of "craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and laborers"—over 118 percent. Next largest is in "clerical and kindred occupations," with 84 percent. The gain in "professional and semi-professional" is disappointingly small, 1.2 percent; but in "proprietors, managers, and officials" it is substantial, 53 percent. The one occupational group showing a falling off in the number of women workers is domestic service, with a drop of over 20 percent.

Another striking fact is the increase in the totals of married women wage earners. In 1940, of the married women in the country, 14 percent were employed outside their homes. In March 1944, the figure stood at 22 percent.

The report underscores the need to take into account the present facts of women's employment in making "wise provision for the necessary adjustments after the war."

**Textile Wages**—The panel designated to hear testimony and present findings of fact in the textile wage cases has made its report to the National War Labor Board, and the board has the demand for a wage increase in the industry under advisement. The cases involve 23 southern cotton textile mills, 25 New England cotton-rayon companies, and 6 New York and Pennsylvania rayon companies. The demand for wage increases is based on the authority of the board to "correct substandards of living," and on testimony presented by the workers to show that such substandards are the rule in their industry. In general, the panel findings bear out the union contention. Thus, the panel found that in over 90 percent of the southern cotton-rayon mills; and at least 75 percent of the New England cotton rayon workers are earning less than the required minimum hourly maintenance budget cost of 71.5 cents in the southern communities, and 73.6 cents in the northern. The great majority of the southern workers who are the sole support of two or more children were also found to earn less than 70 cents an hour, to constitute more than 30 percent of the wage earners, and to be unable to attain the level of living provided by the WPA emergency budget. Hence, the panel found, "the greater majority are now living under substandard conditions."

Some of the major points in the workers' case are included in an illustrated pamphlet, "Half a Million Forgotten People," in which the union describes the working and living conditions of the cotton textile workers. Available from the Textile Workers Union-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

**Anti-Discrimination**—Creation of a fair practices committee to handle questions of racial, religious or nationality discrimination within the union was unanimously voted by the executive board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at its meeting at Atlantic City last month. The five-man committee will also act in an advisory capacity to all departments of the UAW-CIO on minority problems. The committee may require the attendance of any union member or officer as a witness, conduct hearings, and take testimony. It is required to present its findings and recommendations to the executive board for approval and enforcement. This is the first time such a step has been taken by a labor union, and the executive board views it as a concrete expression of the organization's constitutional ban on discrimination.

**World Conference**—The American Federation of Labor will not take part in the international labor conference, which will convene in London on January 8. The British Trade Union Congress, meeting in Blackpool the last week in October, endorsed the proposal of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee for a preliminary meeting not later than December 4, to prepare the conference agenda. Because it questions the validity of labor organization in Soviet Russia today, the American Federation of Labor has made clear its position in regard to the international parley since the preliminary plans, including Russian labor representation, were first announced almost a year ago. The Congress of Industrial Organizations will send a delegation of twelve members to the conference, headed by its president, Philip Murray. It is expected that Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers will represent the CIO at the preliminary meeting.

**Chicago Center**—An industrial relations center, to provide "university-wide service in industrial relations for management executives, union leaders, government officials, faculty members, and students," is announced by the University of Chicago. The center will engage in four major activities: a teaching program to meet the particular requirements of company executives, unions, and public agencies "who want broader training in the fields of industrial relations"; the development and maintenance of a specialized library and reference service; "the encouragement and integration of individual and cooperative research"; and the publication of research findings. The teaching will include weekly seminars, conferences and institutes. Frederick H. Harbison of the university's economics department is executive secretary of the center.

**Imported Labor**—How much the war production effort, particularly agriculture and transportation, owes to workers from other western hemisphere countries, is indicated by a brief summary of labor importation over the past two years, in the October issue of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's *Monthly Review*. As of August 31, there were in the United States 92,953 foreign farm workers, a substantial majority of them from Mexico, but with many thousands from Jamaica and the Bahamas, and 1,103 dairy workers from Newfoundland. Recruitment of farm workers abroad has now been discontinued. "Whether there will be a resumption of recruitment in 1945 will depend on re-enactment of legislation by Congress, and, of course, on the labor supply available in this country."

The War Manpower Commission is still recruiting workers in foreign countries for use in "industries and services essential to the war effort." As of September 23, there were 41,209 Mexican track laborers working on American rail-


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roads, and about 6,000 more were "in process of coming." The Mexican government has put a ceiling of 50,000 on the number of such workers it will permit to be in the United States at any one time, and WMC tries to maintain this maximum. After admission, the Mexicans are allocated to thirty railroads participating in the project, most of them on the West Coast and in the Southwest.

Abnormal wartime demand for forest products, the *Review* states, would furnish work for 10,000 to 15,000 Canadian woodsmen, if they were available. With reluctance, Canada has agreed to issue labor exit permits to a maximum of 3,850 men. These are allocated by WMC among producers, "apparently in accordance with the percentage of the product which goes directly into the war effort."

**In Print**—The third of a series of handbooks prepared for the use of YMCA and USO personnel is "Working With Organized Labor." Price $1.25 from the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. . . The October 15 issue of *Social Action Magazine* is a special number on church-labor relations, with a survey of both Protestant and Roman Catholic projects by Jesse Cavileer of the New York Labor Temple. Price 15 cents from the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. . . Latest of the LID pamphlet series is "Postwar Planning for Peace and Full Employment," the proceedings of the conference on that theme held by the League for Industrial Democracy in May. It is edited by Harry W. Laidler. Price 25 cents from the LID, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. . . The Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, publishes "Seniority Problems During Demobilization and Reconversion." Price 75 cents.

## Education

THE nation's million teachers were called on by the Lafayette College Institute, in a three-day meeting at Easton, Pa., last month, to take the lead in interpreting the Dumbarton Oaks program in their communities, and gaining widespread support for it. The institute was sponsored by twelve national organizations working for an enduring peace. Educators were warned by the institute that unless an effective international organization is established at once, teachers may see an early generation of their students march off to a third world war. Institute speakers urged that teachers devote as much classroom discussion as they can to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and that they themselves speak at local meetings, prepare material for the press, and in every possible way help bring home the need and the opportunity for international organization.

**Compulsory Training** — A questionnaire study of American educational opinion on compulsory military training is being carried on by the American Council on Education, which is querying all college and university presidents, and many school superintendents and high school principals on the subject. The council will publish a summary of the replies. This agency also has secured the services of George F. Milton, historian and editor, to make a historical study of the experience of other countries with compulsory military service, and its effect on their social institutions. The report will cover France, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Japan, and it probably will be completed before the end of the year.

Recognizing "the absolute necessity of universal military training for some time to come as insurance against possible disaster," President Harvey N. Davis of Stevens Institute of Technology, speaking before the New Jersey Association of Colleges and Universities, urged that it be sharply limited to training for national defense and not become part of the system of general education. He advocated that "any period that may be demanded by law of every young man for universal military training be devoted, with singleness of purpose, to that training and to that training only; that that military training be given as intensively and as expeditiously as possible, and that the young men be returned to civil life with as little delay as possible as soon as the minimum requirements of national security are accomplished." President Davis suggested that his fellow educators begin at once to consider the problems presented by universal military training from the standpoint of their responsibilities as citizens and as campus administrators.

**Military Credit**—What policy the colleges intend to follow in regard to academic credit for military service was the subject of a recent study by a subcommittee of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars. According to the report published in the association's *Journal*, 57 percent of the institutions have adopted a definite policy in regard to the courses to be accredited, practically all of them following the recommendations of the American Council on Education. The committee found, however, "wide variations in practice with respect to the amount of credit allowed." Even for army and navy special courses, given by institutions on their own campuses and using their own personnel, sharp differences were found. Thus, for Army Air Forces (air crew) schools, allowances range from six to 34 semester hours. While the report is purely factual, it points out the "need for specific guidance, to avoid excessive variation between institutions in the matter."

**Toward Understanding**—Extensive revision of the curriculum of New York City's public schools to promote "democratic practices in daily living" has been announced by Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade. The changes represent an extension of the board of education's program to combat racial and religious intolerance among the children. The curriculum revision includes "the training of both teacher and pupil in critical thinking," as well as the introduction of materials in biology, social studies, science, and graded readings designed to correct bias and increase mutual understanding and respect. Superintendent Wade also announced the appointment of an advisory committee on human relations, made up of fifteen representatives of school and civic organizations, to assist in making the new program a "community-school project."

**Library Salvage**—A plan to salvage army camp library books and equipment and use them to start rural libraries, has been submitted to the Surplus Property Administration and to Congress by the American Library Association. Carl Vitz, head of the Minneapolis Public Library and president of the ALA, estimates that with demobilization and the closing of many camps, the surplus camp libraries could "go a long way toward meeting the needs of the 35,000,000 rural and small-town Americans who have no local public libraries." The ALA proposes that books and equipment be allotted to the states and territories by the U. S. Office of Education, in proportion to each state's rural population; that they be allotted to counties and groups of counties within the states by the official state library extension agencies; that some funds be appropriated by the federal government "to assist in making the books immediately available to the people through organized libraries."

**Memorial Scholarships**—In line with today's preference for "living memorials" rather than stone monuments, the General American Transportation Corporation has established at the University of Chicago scholarships with an initial value of about $100,000 in memory of its employes among the dead of World War II. Children of some 6,500 employes of the concern who have been on the payroll


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three years or longer are eligible, with children of officers and directors excluded. Twenty scholarships providing $1,200 a year for resident students, $500 for those living at home, will be awarded in 1945. In addition to renewals, further scholarships will be granted each following year. Recipients are to be chosen by the university on the same basis as it confers other scholarships.

**Flag Salute**—The Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its 1943 decision that school children are not required to salute the flag. The state of Pennsylvania had asserted that there was "such error" in the decision as to require a reexamination. The 1943 ruling reversed a 1940 decision compelling the salute. The court order issued last month was a sequence to the refusal of two children of the Jehovah's Witness sect to salute the flag in an Upper Chichester school.

**In Print**—The Harvard Graduate School of Education offers "Meet the Soviet Russians," a study guide to the Soviet Union prepared for teachers in secondary schools by Dora A. Ames, Katrina B. Anderson, Eunice Johns, and others. The pamphlet, which includes a map, reading lists, and other study aids, should also be useful to leaders of adult and workers' education classes, and discussion groups. Price 75 cents from the school, Cambridge, Mass. . . "Today's Handbook for Librarians," by Mary A. Sweeney, supplies "ready reference data with lists of sources of information about industrial employment and training opportunities, opportunities in the armed services, rehabilitation, and other social and emotional problems involving individual readjustment and guidance." Price 75 cents from the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. . . The latest of the stimulating reports by the Educational Policies Commission is "Education for All American Youth," a 421-page paper-bound volume which "stems from a firm conviction . . . that the extension, adaptation, and improvement of secondary education is essential both to the security of our American institutions and to the economic well-being of our people." From the commission, 1201 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## War and Welfare

FOR four days during mid-October readers of the *New York Times,* and the radio audiences of several New York stations, had spread before them a comprehensive review of problems and issues relating to the demobilization and rehabilitation of servicemen. Held in Times Hall as an open forum entitled "Home from the War," the first evening was devoted to a general exposition of the problem by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Administration; Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City director of selective service, and others. On the second evening Philip Murray, Robert J. Watt, and David B. Robertson discussed "Labor and the Veteran," and on the third, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the U. S. Army, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice-chairman and acting director of the American Red Cross, and representatives of community groups considered the subject from the angle of "The Veteran and the Community."

Leonard Mayo, dean of the school of applied social sciences of Western Reserve University, in summing up the high points of the conference on the final day, found these wide gaps in the present program: inadequate provisions for men of the merchant marine; need for safeguarding the "home loans program of the GI bill of rights"; a serious shortage of psychiatrists.

**For War Workers**—Strong recommendation that local information and service centers, set up in accordance with Brigadier General Hines' Order No. 1, be made available to civilian war workers as well as servicemen is made in a special memorandum prepared by the division of community services of the National CIO War Relief Committee. Four basic reasons are advanced: reconversion to peacetime production will begin prior to any large scale demobilization; it would be a duplication of effort to establish separate centers; it is necessary to the ultimate health of mind of the veterans that we help them achieve normal integration into community life; the Retaining and Reemployment Administration has responsibility for civilian war workers as well as veterans.

**Fifth College Year**—Oberlin College in Ohio has invited its graduates, who have been in war service, to return after the war for a year of reorientation, not necessarily leading toward a master's degree. Graduates from other institutions will also be eligible. Courses will be offered in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music as well as in the college of arts and sciences. The college announcement says: "Some veterans . . . will profit by a year of general mental readjustment. . . . Some, resolved that they will do what they can to prevent the recurrence of war, will want to study the problems of organization and maintenance of peace, and the related problems of political, economic, and racial tensions within this and other countries. . . . Some, also . . . will want a year of such mental rehabilitation and replenishment as would be afforded by a return to the humanities. . . . Many who had intended to go on from college to graduate or professional school . . . will need a year's work to reestablish familiarity with their major subjects. . . . Conservatory graduates will face a very real professional problem . . . impairment in performance skills. A year devoted to recovery of these skills will do much to restore confidence, besides giving a graduate time to find the position for which he is best fitted."

**Controls Lifted**—The War Manpower Commission recently lifted all manpower controls for veterans of the present war, in order to "speed the reemployment of returning veterans and to remove all employment obstacles in the way of their return to civilian life."

Veterans of World War II may be hired without referral to the U. S. Employment Service or other referral channels. They do not need statements of availability in order to change jobs. The USES may refer any veteran to any job of his choice, without regard to its essentiality or priority status. Employment ceilings also need not apply in the hiring of veterans.

**British Fund** — An Army Benevolent Fund is being set up in Great Britain to provide financial aid to service and ex-service men of the British Army who are in need of special help. Raised by way of voluntary subscription, the money will not be granted directly by the fund to individuals but through other approved voluntary associations. Says the *London Times* in pointing out the need for the fund: "The main voluntary societies concerned with the welfare of servicemen and their families have themselves played a prominent part in recent years in pressing upon the Government the importance of better official provision. But the fact remains—as the societies know and the public is coming to appreciate—that no scheme, however well devised, which has to apply relatively simple and standardized rules in the treatment of millions of families in the most varied circumstances can possibly avoid leaving many hardship cases which cannot be adequately assisted by official agencies."

**Pre-Discharge Training**—The British government has announced a plan whereby officers, airmen, and air women of the Royal Air Force and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force will receive pre-discharge training to prepare them for civilian life. To be known as the Educational and Vocational Training Scheme, the program


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will be directed by the Air Ministry. Details of the plan have not yet been worked out, but it will include training in citizenship, called by the government "resettlement training," as well as educational and vocational instruction.

According to a report in the *London Times* there is under consideration a suggestion that the plan should take up six hours a week of service time, five to be devoted to educational and vocational training and one to discussion groups "designed to give individuals the background of knowledge and understanding of peacetime problems needed by every citizen."

Educational training will be provided at secondary and higher levels. At the secondary level it will be directed toward the force's preliminary examination which qualifies for entrance to a university. The higher level will be for those who have already reached university matriculation standards. Vocational training will be concerned only with those civilian occupations in which employment prospects are considered good.

**Through Two Wars**—In a paperbound book, "The Quakers Take Stock," published by the Island Press, 470 West 24 St., New York 11, Anna L. Curtis has gathered together a number of her own writings upon the work of the American Friends Service Committee since its inception in 1917. The book opens with a resume of the committee's activities today, and then swings back through the years, touching upon many of the varied projects and services the committee offered during the first World War and in the years between the wars: relief and refugee work, goodwill clubs in Europe, home service, volunteer work camps in the United States. It includes contributions by Emma Cadbury, Leonard Kenworthy, and Howard Kershner. Mr. Kershner has written a moving description of the administration of supplementary food supplies through 1941 in France, to refugees from Spain and Central Europe, and to French children and expectant mothers. From the Island Press, price $1, or bound in cloth at $2.

**Homecoming**—The USO division of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association has published a small booklet, "GI's Are Coming Home," directed to the families and friends of returning servicemen, and to USO volunteer workers. The articles included appeared originally in series in the *Woman's Press* magazine of the YWCA.

"Although the USO's primary job is still with the men and women in active service," says the booklet, "it is now in the role of an intermediary agency—helping returning servicemen and women in their first steps toward becoming civilians." It discusses informally not only the ways in which our men who have gone to war will be changed on their return, but the ways in which "home folks" have changed also. Section headings give a good indication of the subject matter: "Something has changed," "Honorable Discharge — What Next?" "How Shall We Face Our Disabled Men?" "What Do We Do About it?" From the Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22. Price 20 cents.

**Reabsorbing Veterans**—A New York City branch of the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs has set up a goal of organizing men's clubs in fifty synagogues within the city and in outlying districts, as a practical expression of the role that synagogues should play in helping reabsorb returning servicemen of Jewish faith into their home communities. Rabbi Joel S. Geffen, national advisor to the men's clubs, said that these clubs will follow the pattern of relationship fostered by chaplains in the armed services with many thousands of Jewish men.

The clubs will also cooperate with other religious and community groups in promoting interfaith understanding.

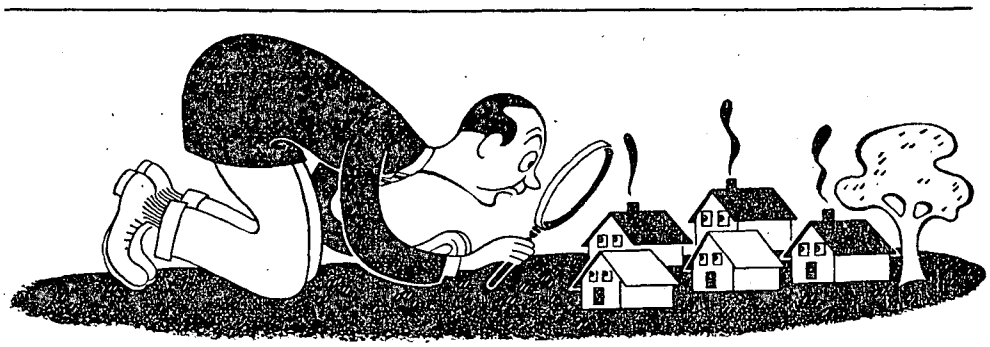
**European Relief Needs**—First hand knowledge of the need for relief on the continent is beginning to be available as more and more countries are freed from German occupation. George Exindaris, Greek member of the Allied Advisory Council, reported last month that 400,000 Greeks had died of famine during Axis occupation, and that 1,000,000 people were now suffering from tuberculosis. In France, there are about 500,000 persons from Central Europe, Poland, Belgium, Netherlands, and other countries that will have to be repatriated. Meanwhile, the Treasury Department is trying to purchase 14,000,000 yards of woolens on behalf of UNRRA, for immediate use this winter.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

**Personnel Training**—Systematic training for local directors of information centers and advisory committees is part of the Connecticut demobilization plan, which covers both servicemen and war workers. Under the auspices of the State Reemployment Commission, courses have been held in Waterbury, Hartford, and Bridgeport, and a number of smaller and rural communities. They have included discussion by authorities in industry, the public employment service, veterans' bureaus, educational institutions, and other agencies.

**Military Prisoners**—Establishment of a correction division in the Office of the Adjutant General, "to coordinate and standardize the rehabilitation and control of all military prisoners (not to be confused with prisoners of war)" was announced by the War Department early this fall. Austin H. MacCormick, executive director of The Osborne Association, is serving as consultant to the Secretary of War in setting up the new organization, which will have jurisdiction over the army's disciplinary barracks, rehabilitation centers, post stockades, and guard houses as well as installations for the detention and rehabilitation of general and garrison prisoners in overseas theaters of operation.

**A Guide**—"Community Services for Veterans," published by the National Committee on Service to Veterans under the auspices of the National Social Work Council, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, (price 10 cents) is designed as "a guide for planning and coordination." Sections



A plea for careful scrutiny of all postwar building developments to avoid "shoddy construction, wild-cat finance, and haphazard planning," is contained in "Your Stake in Community Planning," an attractively illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the National Committee on Housing, Inc., 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, price 35 cents. The plea is addressed to both large scale and small scale operative builders, lending institutions, consumers, and city or county planning officials.

Some of important points emphasized are: the necessity of over-all planning for land use; the dangers of premature subdivisions; the advisability of developing neighborhoods for diversified income groups. Also stressed are "essential human requirements of modern community planning": a pleasant and convenient dwelling and neighborhood, a good school, provision for the care and safety of children, recreational facilities, nearby shopping center, health facilities, and a community gathering place for social and cultural activities. The pamphlet is a simplified summary of "Neighborhood Design and Control," an extensive report published by the committee last summer.



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cover the formation of a local planning and coordinating committee; the setup of a veterans' information center; the importance of all agencies working together; and principles on which to build public relations and public understanding.

## Congress of Corrections

WITH its face set very much to the future, the National Congress of Corrections assembled for its seventy-fourth annual session under the auspices of the American Prison Association, October 12—14, in New York City. On only one occasion did the congress really take a long backward look — when it wished "long life and continued success" to its predecessor and parent, the New York Prison Association, this year celebrating its centennial anniversary.

The first evening session set the pace, when the conference addressed itself to the question, "Will there be a postwar crime wave?" Lewis E. Lawes, former warden of Sing Sing, contended that a crime wave would occur only in the event of a postwar depression. He scoffed at the view that a "murder wave" would start because veterans have been so throughly trained in the art of slaughter. Willard Waller, author of "The Veteran Comes Back" pointed out that criminality among veterans has usually been a problem after a major war, but agreed that this has been primarily due to neglect of veterans, to their frustration in finding employment and making other adjustments.

Austin MacCormick, chairman of the association's committee on postwar problems, struck a practical note in his interim report, when he said that "one of our first concerns is to make sure that a fair share of postwar construction funds goes into necessary additions to correctional institutions." He said that the committee had "surveyed the whole country and found a distressingly small amount of planning actually in progress." The congress itself passed several resolutions aimed at making materials available to correctional institutions under the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

Equally practical was discussion of the problem of reconverting prison industry. "With our extreme needs of war, prison industry was given its big chance to deliver," said Robert R. Bangham, chief of the prison war program branch of the War Production Board. "Not only did we 'deliver the goods,' but our prisons have profited in such fundamental matters as prisoner morale, administrative improvement, and institutional economies." J. F. Munnell, manager of the Michigan State Prison Industries, declared that the accumulation of peacetime demands would maintain peak production for a time, at least, after the war ends. Systematic planning for the period beyond that should begin now, stressing diversification of industry, decentralization, vocational, agricultural and educational training, he said.

The theme of more effective crime prevention, and better programs for treatment and care, ran through the entire conference, and cut across all sessions. "We are facing a new epoch in prison administration and penology," said Joseph W. Sanford, president of the congress and warden of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta. "The day of less than adequate measures is over. Constructive objectives must be agreed upon by all. . . . Cooperation and coordination between the courts, the prisons and community agencies are necessary in an over-all program . . . the soft spots of improper political influence and inadequate personnel must be eliminated."

### Elements in Progress

Hard won progress over the last decade, in Florida, Mississippi, Albama, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Virginia, and other states, was described by Sanford Bates, New York State parole commissioner. He cited administrative developments within California's state department of correction as particularly noteworthy.

"Any treatment is practical in penology which gets results," said Walter M. Wallack, warden of Wallkill prison, N. Y. "Classification of committed offenders is the oldest element in the conception of individualized treatment. . . . In my opinion we have not reached the point where we know how to reform . . . a large proportion of the habitual, confirmed and definitely anti-social offenders. . . . The reformable group is worthy of every effort . . . including mental hygiene, good medical care, vocational training, social education, religion."

Dr. Robert V. Seliger, instructor in psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, maintained that "to do this work of reconstruction we are better prepared than any other generation, through our knowledge of scientific skills in sociology, hygiene, medicine, and psychiatry. We lack only public awareness and public support."

According to Wilson H. Kierstead, under-sheriff of Essex County, N. J., there are today 3,700 county and city jails in the United States, besides more than 10,000 local lockups. "In the majority of cases the buildings are altogether unsuited for the confinement of human beings. . . . Filth, vermin, and untidiness are the rule rather than the exception." To overcome these and other evils the association's committee to draft a model state penal and correctional system, with Sam A. Lewisohn as chairman, recommended that the state have jurisdiction over all jails, or at least control over all convicted prisoners confined in them.

### Juvenile Delinquency

In a session under the auspices of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, Bradley Buell, executive editor of *Survey Midmonthly*, expressed the opinion that the biggest block to delinquincy prevention is in "the meager progress toward a unified and coordinated community program which would bring together in a single plan our modern galaxy of specialized agencies and professional skills."

A distinguished panel, presided over by Judge Paul W. Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, and including Judge Paul N. Schaeffer of Reading, Pa., Elsa Castendyck of the U. S. Children's Bureau, Dr. Frank O'Brien, associate superintendent of schools, New York City, and others, addressed itself to the question: "Is the correctional institution a place of last resort for the juvenile delinquent?" In discussing the combined use of casework and groupwork in the prevention of delinquency, A. B. Abramovitz, case supervisor of the Philadelphia Interagency Council for Youth, laid down three principles of technique: maintenance of an objective point of view; allowing free expression; focusing the treatment, not between an adult and an individual, but between each child and the rest of the group.

In two of its official resolutions the congress condemned the "practice of detention of children in any prison, jail, or lockup"; opposed "the use of life or death sentences in the case of juvenile offenders," recommending "the adoption of legislation to arrest the practice."

## Concerning Children

"THE dwindling availability of boarding homes and scarcity of workers in all types of foster care, is probably the most serious hazard to child welfare produced by the war," said Howard W. Hopkirk, director of the Child Welfare League of America, in his report to the annual meeting of the league's board, held in New York last month. A marked tendency to turn to day nurseries and institutions (see *Survey Midmonthly*, November 1943, page 294) for infant care that can best be provided at home or in foster homes, and unnecessary suffering and increased deaths from diarrhea among the record crop of babies were among other child welfare losses noted in the report. On the credit side there has been a distinct gain owing to nation-wide efforts to provide day care for children, and a gain also in bringing together the professions of education, medicine, and social work, each of which is essential to a well balanced program. Gains in


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community teamwork resulting from war experience were noted by Margaret Payson, president of the Children's Service Bureau of Portland, Me.; Loula Dunn, commissioner of public welfare of Alabama; and other board members in attendance at the meeting.

Reporting on the results of a special study of group care of children under the age of two, Alice Dashiell, field secretary of the league, said: "What we've seen of group care for children of this age makes us reluctant to see any spread of it." In some centers "there was the prevailing idea that the way to care for babies was only to keep them clean, fed, and quiet. And that anybody can take care of them."

**Juvenile Delinquency**—An effort to get statistical evidence which would show the relationship between delinquency and housing is reported in a recent publication of the Bureau of Social Research of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies, "Juvenile Delinquency and Public Housing." Delinquency data for 1942 and 1943 from seven public housing units is compared with data from the city as a whole, and also with data from selected neighborhoods of low income, middle income, and high income families. Warning that "conclusions must be tentative until more material is available," the report points out that "the higher delinquency rate of the housing communities may be due to the number of cases referred to the Juvenile Court. . . . The therapeutic value of referring children to the Court is perhaps more fully realized in housing communities than in other areas of the city. . . . The considerably greater proportion of delinquents nine years and under in the housing communities bears this out."

"Alert Schools Prevent Delinquency" is the slogan used by New York State's Department of Education in a statewide program designed to urge each local school system to: locate children showing potential behavior difficulties at an early age; consider adaptation in school activities to meet the needs of such children; work cooperatively with their parents; utilize the services of community agencies serving children. Each school system is advised to appoint an "action" committee to study its local situation and work along these lines.

When 25,000 Sinatra fans, most of them early teen-age girls, began lining up in Times Square as early as 4 A.M. in order to see and hear "the voice," George H. Chatfield, member of the New York City board of education called for a police investigation. "Since this is getting to be a regular part of these players' promotion, a plan will have to be worked out to deal with it," he said. "The number of truancies is too large for the bureau of attendance to handle with its present staff." Incidentally, on the day of the crooner's opening appearance, Survey Associates found it impossible to follow its custom of having a policeman accompany its payroll clerk from the bank, because the officer usually assigned to this duty had been detailed to help handle the crowds at the theater.

**Adoptions**—In March 1941 the late David C. Adie, then New York State commissioner of social welfare, called together representatives of nine local councils of social agencies to lay plans for a statewide study of adoption practices. A technical advisory committee was appointed, and the study launched with staff service from the bureau of child welfare.

The results of this study are now available in a two-volume report published by the department. The first presents salient facts, many of them available for the first time. In New York State, 2,280 minors were adopted in 1940 (the year for which data was gathered); 1,630 of these were through surrogates' courts, 531 through county courts, 113 through children's courts. In only five cases were there formal denials of adoption petitions. The largest number of investigations, 1,137, were made by special court investigators; 415 by social agencies. Of 84 judges reporting, 60 did not routinely require physical examination either for the child or the adoptive parents; 70 did not routinely require psychological examinations. Practice in regard to filing records of adoption varied greatly. Eight of sixty-two counties reporting did not record orders of adoption at all.

Volume II is designed primarily for use by local committees in studying and improving their own adoption procedures. In it, the technical committee stresses such points as the preservation of the child's own family, use of the social service exchange, care of children prior to adoption, medical and psychological examination, the question of licensing adoption agencies, agency supervision of the adoptive home.

**Institutional Children**—A study of the "social adaptability" of children and young persons brought up in institutions has been recently undertaken in Great Britain under the Provisional National Council of Mental Health through a grant made by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. The research will involve the investigation of 100 institutional children of thirteen years of age who are due to leave the institution at the age of fourteen. Each child will be tested for intelligence and educational attainment by

**Bailey B. Burritt, who retires this month as chairman of the executive council of the Community Service Society of New York, is inseparably identified with leadership for the development of health services for lower income families. Since the day, thirty-one years ago, when he became general dirctor of one the oldest and largest of New York's charitable agencies—the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—he has seen many of his own pioneering efforts flower and expand into accepted community undertakings. The Mulberry Health Center and the Columbus Hill Health Center were the forerunners of the East Harlem Health and Nursing Demonstrations under the Red Cross, and the Milbank Foundation's Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration. From these demonstrations has come the citywide movement for local district health centers under the department of health. For three decades, Bailey Burritt has played a distinguished role in the steady growth and expansion of the whole gamut of the greater city's program for better health. All social work will heartily concur with President Roosevelt's expectation that "although retiring from the Community Service Society, I am sure he will give many more years of useful service to his state and nation."**

**Mr. Burritt leaves the Community Service Society — the largest private family agency in the U. S.,—in good hands. When it was formed five years ago, through the merger of the Charity Organization Society and the AICP, Stanley P. Davies who since 1933 had been general director of COS, became executive director, and Mr. Burritt chairman of the executive council. Mr. Davies now steps into the newly created position of general director.**

Avedon Studio

STANLEY P. DAVIES

**As a past president of the American Association of Social Workers, and of the Family Welfare Association of America, and through many other distinguished connections, Mr. Davies has long been known and respected for the clarity and forcefulness of his leadership in his chosen field of social work.**



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a psychologist and interviewed by a psychiatrist, who will assess his emotional maturity and his adaptation to institutional life. A psychiatric social worker will obtain reports from the institutional staff. Six months after the child has left the institution he will again be interviewed, the object being to obtain information on his adjustment to the community. The controls will consist of fifty children who have been boarded out from infancy in foster homes, and fifty children, brought up normally.

**ADC Allowances**—Last month the Illinois Public Aid Commission increased the state's aid-to-dependent-children grants to a maximum of $40 per month for a mother and one child and $12 for each additional child. Reimbursement from the Social Security Board is still limited to $9 for mother and child and $6 for each additional child, which means that the state is carrying the full increase. When a mother with two children receives $52, the state will be paying $37 and the federal government $15.

## People and Things

EIGHT standards by which would-be philanthropists can measure the quality of organizations appealing to them for funds, were announced last month by the Contributors Information Bureau of the Welfare Council of New York City. They included: a purpose meeting a recognized need, pursued in compliance with law and public regulations; an effectively operated program; an active participation in appropriate coordinating programs; an active, responsible, and regularly meeting governing board composed mainly, preferably entirely, of persons not receiving remuneration from the agency; a staff qualified by training and experience and competently supervised; a plant adapted to its purposes; ethical methods of fund raising and publicity; sound procedures for financial control and accounting.

A statement embodying these newly revised standards and explanations of their meaning was mailed to the presidents and executives of 500 of New York's voluntary health and welfare agencies, with the comment that they would be "helpful to all agencies in reviewing their own practices."

**Changes**—The American Public Welfare Association has lost another staff member to the navy. This time, it is Ralph Spear, until the end of September assistant to the APWA's director and editor of *Public Welfare,* but now a lieutenant (j.g.). Lieutenant Spear is in Washington working on the staff of Lieutenant Commander Walter F. Finke, who directs the administration of allotments and allowances for the Navy Department. Commander Finke was formerly director of the Minnesota State Department of Social Security.

Two new appointments to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced last month were: Edwin G. Arnold as chief of the Far Eastern division, and Benjamin H. Kizer as head of the China area office. Mr. Arnold has been chief of the relocation division of the War Relocation Authority since that organization was set up nearly three years ago. Mr. Kizer, a prominent attorney in Spokane, Wash., has been a student of Far Eastern countries for many years.

The United Service Organizations last month announced the appointment of Roxana Jackson as its national director of volunteer services. Miss Jackson was formerly on the program staff of the USO division of the National Board of the YWCA.

Alfred Allen, for the past twenty-two years director of the Hadley Correspondence School for the Blind, Winetka, Ill., has joined the staff of the American Foundation for the Blind in New York, as assistant to the director. . . . Lawrence C. Cole is Rhode Island's new administrator of children's services and superintendent of the state home and school. Until recently, Mr. Cole was director of the Hamilton County Child Welfare Board in Cincinnati and superintendent of the Hillcrest School for Girls and the Glenview School for Boys.

**Anniversary**—This month, the University of Chicago Settlement in Chicago's "back of the yards" neighborhood is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by the late Mary E. MacDowell. Associated with Miss MacDowell in the founding of the settlement were many members of the University of Chicago faculty, among them Sophonisba P. Breckenridge and Edith Abbott. A feature of the anniversary celebration is to be a reunion of persons who have at any time been residents of or attended the settlement.

**In Memoriam**—A committee to sponsor an enduring memorial to Mary Irene Atkinson, late director of the child welfare division of the U. S. Children's Bureau, has been formed by a group of her friends. The memorial is to be a book of abstracts from Miss Atkinson's writings assembled from her formal papers, field reports, letters, and contributions to the Green Springs, Ohio, *Echo,* her hometown newspaper. Preparation of the volume is to be undertaken by an editorial committee headed by Cheney Jones, superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers. The list of members of the sponsoring committee includes 103 names well known to the field of social work. Honorary chairman of the committee is Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau; chairman is Robert T. Lansdale, commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Welfare. Persons interested in forwarding the project may send financial contributions to Kathryn Welch, treasurer, Atkinson Memorial Fund, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25.

**Gremlins Again!**—By an unaccountable slip of the typewriter *Survey Midmonthly* editors last month incorrectly identified Elmer C. Carter in its book review columns. Mr. Carter is not associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as this magazine indicated. He is a member of the State of New York Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. For many years he was editor of *Opportunity,* "Journal of Negro Life," a publication of the National Urban League. He has long been a friend of Survey Associates and has contributed to the pages of both *Survey Midmonthly* and *Survey Graphic.*

## Professional

LAST month, for the second year in succession, the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services conducted a two-day institute in New York City for board members, under the sponsorship of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies. Main focus of the roundtables and luncheon meetings was on the board member as an ambassador who not only interprets the work of the agency to the community, but also the needs of the community to the agency. Angles of discussion ranged from the abstract "why an agency needs a board"—to the extremely concrete "techniques of fund-raising." Throughout, however, the emphasis was on the importance of the board member's being aware not only of the work of her agency, but where that agency fits into the community as a whole.

One of the most striking sessions was a luncheon meeting which featured a panel discussion on "What People are Thinking About Today." Five concerns seem to be worrying the American people as they face the future, according to William A. Lydgate, editor of the American Institute of Public Opinion. They are, in order: how to bring the war to a speedy but final conclusion; whether there are going to be enough jobs to go around after the war is over; what kind of peace can be arranged to prevent another war; how we are going to pay for the war; what can be done about strikes and


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employer-employe relationships. Merle Crowell, a senior editor of *Reader's Digest,* maintained that people in general are interested in these five points only as they affect themselves: "You can't stir people to action by sprinkling stardust in their eyes." His point was reaffirmed by Paul S. Lazarfeld of Columbia University's office of radio research, who warned against the use of abstractions in attempts to put a public program across and explained that success can be achieved only if the people's "unbelievable number of fears and misunderstandings" are taken into consideration. Lyman Bryson, director of education for the Columbia Broadcasting System, predicted that the level of moral energy after the war is likely to be extremely low so that it will be very difficult to get people interested in any "good cause." But Paul H. Sheats of the staff of The Town Hall, was more optimistic and pointed to the possibility of continued interest on the part of those whom the war has brought to public service for the first time. Social agencies, Mr. Sheats said, face a challenge in their educational programs to discover areas of community need and community interest that can be used to bridge the gap of postwar indifference.

**Opportunities**— Several unassembled open competitive examinations were announced last month by the Missouri Merit System Council, applications accepted until September 30, 1945. Positions to be filled are: state child welfare consultant, monthly salary range, $200-$250; child welfare district consultant, $185-$235; child welfare worker, class I, $160-$200; child welfare worker, class II, $145-$165. For details, inquire of the Merit System Office, 125½ East High Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Twenty scholarships of $1,500 each are available through the American Association of Medical Social Workers for students interested in securing training for medical social work. They are being financed through a $35,000 fund granted to the association from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Awards will be made beginning with the winter term, 1945, but if all scholarships have not been assigned by January 1, further awards will be made in the spring. Deadline for applications is December 1, 1944. Inquire of the American Association of Medical Social Workers, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington.

The National Girl Scouts has announced the establishment of six annual grants of $500 each for graduate social work training of women with two years experience in Girl Scouting. The scholarships are offered in addition to eight fellowships, also of $500 each, for women not previously in professional scouting who wish to prepare themselves for this type of work. Inquire of Agnes Leahy, personnel division, National Girl Scouts, 155 East 44 Street, New York 17.

**Staff Development**—The second in a series of publications on current practices in staff training being issued by the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, recently appeared under the title, "An Institute for County Executive Directors as a Tool in Staff Development." The bulletin is composed of summaries of the weekly sessions of one of a group of institutes held by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance for the executive staff of its county offices. Among the subjects to come under discussion were: the content and conduct of board meetings, the analysis of case material, the use of service ratings, and administrative planning and organization. In addition to the summaries of discussion, the bulletin includes a brief history of the planning of the institutes, with comments on the mistakes made and values attained; a list of reading assignments made for institute members; excerpts from the department's specifications for executive directors' and field directors' jobs; an outline of standards of performance for visitors.

The series, "Illustrations from State Public Assistance Agencies," of which this bulletin is a part, has been established "to make such state materials readily available for wider circulation so that developing state experience may be currently useful to all agencies." From the Technical Training Service, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

**To the people of the United States, "Christmas seals" have become almost as familiar a harbinger of the holiday season as Santa Claus. And thereby hangs a tale—of an amazingly successful though long uphill fight against a dread disease.**

**This year's seal is again a reminder that eternal vigilance is the price of victory, that too many people still have tuberculosis, and that the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated local societies depend upon the results of this annual campaign for the practical financial sinews with which to wage war against this most insidious of germs. Since Pearl Harbor the disease has killed 170,000 civilians in this country, more than a third of whom were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five.**

**Civil Service**—A National Committee on Postwar Civil Service Problems has recently been established under the aegis of the National Civil Service Reform League with Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, as its chairman. Purpose of the committee is to explore three major phases of postwar civil service: demobilization, reorganization and readjustments of personnel; a "reasonable and sound" program of preferences for veterans; employer and employe relationships in the government services.

In announcing the formation of the committee Nicholas Kelley, president of the league, pointed out that there were now over 5,000,000 public employes in our national, state, and municipal services. Considerable contraction of the federal services after the war, he predicted, may be accompanied by some expansion in state and municipal services.

**Studies**—The Russell Sage Foundation, New York, has announced the organization of a new department of studies in the professions, with Esther Lucile Brown as its director. Projects to be undertaken by the department are: a study of the education and training of lawyers for public service, already under way; a survey of legal aid in the United States; and, possibly, the contribution of the undergraduate social sciences to professional training. Miss Brown, who has been on the foundation's staff since 1933, has already completed five studies of professions, dealing respectively with engineering, law, medicine, nursing, social work.

**Graduate School**—Last month the University of Louisville announced the establishment of the Raymond A. Kent School of Social Work as successor to the graduate division of social administration, which was opened in 1936. The school is a memorial to the late president of the university—1929 to 1943—who introduced social work education into the university early in his administration. The two-year graduate course was approved by the American Association of Schools of Social Work in 1937. This year, a medical social work curriculum has been introduced as part of the expanded program. John J. Cronin has been appointed


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# THE PAMPHLET SHELF

### For Veterans

FACTS AND TIPS FOR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN, by Dallas Johnson. 32 pp. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaze, New York 20.

Specific directions to servicemen and women for taking advantage of their special rights and privileges on the home front and in war-connected problems.

GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE. Prepared by American Council on Public Affairs. 26 pp. Price 25 cents from the Public Affairs Press, 2153 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington 8.

Official information about the privileges, opportunities, and rights of returning soldiers. Based on material prepared by the War Department. Contains text of "GI Bill of Rights."

### Race Relations

WHAT ABOUT OUR JAPANESE-AMERICANS? by Carey McWilliams. Illustrated by Taro Yashima. 31 pp.

WHY RACE RIOTS? Lessons from Detroit, by Earl Brown. 31 pp. Price 10 cents each from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Mr. McWilliams' pamphlet is based on his book "Prejudice. The Japanese-Americans: a Symbol of Racial Intolerance," and presents the findings of two years of intimate study of the evacuation, relocation, and segregation of Japanese-Americans.

Mr. Brown's pamphlet presents a comprehensive social and economic program for relieving racial tensions.

THE POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS: A Program to Prevent Disorder and to Improve Relations Between Different Racial, Religious, and National Groups, by J. E. Weckler and Theo. E. Hall. 20 pp. Single copies 50 cents (less in quantities) from The International City Managers' Association, Chicago 37.

Although intended primarily for the use of police chiefs and other municipal officials, the booklet furnishes ammunition to citizens' groups and organizations working for improvements in local governments.

### Relief and Reconstruction

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS AND POST-WAR RELIEF. Series H, No. 4, of Studies and Reports. 173 pp. Price $1 from the International Labour Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington.

A study of social and economic postwar problems—both immediate and long term—in the light of cooperative solution.

EUROPE'S UPROOTED PEOPLE: The Relocation of Displaced Population. Prepared under the direction of Clarence Pickett. 50 pp. Price 25 cents.

UNRRA: GATEWAY TO RECOVERY. 84 pp. Price 50 cents.

Both from the National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street, N.W., Washington 6.

The first, a group report on one of the most difficult problems facing the United Nations, surveys the nature and extent of displacement in Europe, the instruments and tasks of relocation, and offers specific recommendations for speeding up the process of relocation.

The second is a report on the purposes and financing of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as well as documented analyses of controversial questions of policy.

THE TASK OF COOPERATIVES IN POST-WAR RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION, by Leroy A. Halbert. 16 pp. Price 15 cents from District of Columbia Cooperative League, 2621 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington.

A semi-statistical evaluation of the place of cooperatives in the world today, and their possibilities in the future.

### Postwar Policies

THE AMERICAN WAY: Business Freedom or Government Control? by Maxwell S. Stewart. 32 pp. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

How to break the deadlock between free enterprise and government control.

FARM PEOPLE AND THE LAND AFTER THE WAR, by Dr. Murray R. Benedict. 26 pp.

PUBLIC THINKING ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS, by Jerome S. Bruner. 36 pp. Price 25 cents each from the National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street, N.W., Washington 6.

The first centers attention on the structure of the farming industry: public or private ownership; tenancy; farm labor; obstacles to legislative action.

The second summarizes a poll on public action to such questions as: full employment planning and reconversion; demobilization and aid to soldiers; postwar social security and economic controls.

IMMIGRATION POLICIES: Canadian and American, by "Verax" (pseudonym of a Canadian public servant) and Bruno Lasker. 50 pp. Price 50 cents from the publisher, Bruce Humphries, Inc., 30 Winchester Street, Boston.

Two essays, published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, explaining the immigration policies of Canada and the United States: resemblances and contrasts.

WARTIME FACTS AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS, edited by Evans Clark. 136 pp. Price 50 cents from The Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18.

A study and discussion manual for home study in groups, classes, or forums.

### Health

THE HEALTH OF A NATION: Making and Keeping Americans Well, by Michael M. Davis and Bernhard J. Stern, with teaching aids by Lavone A. Hanna. 84 pp. Price 30 cents from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6.

A resource unit for teachers. The first section analyzes: the nature of the problem; the individual's health; health and the community; health technology and economics; processes and goals. The second section is devoted to teaching aids.

AN EVALUATION OF DENTAL HEALTH LITERATURE, by Vern D. Irwin, D.D.S., M.P.HH., and Netta W. Wilson, M.A. 58 pp. Price 50 cents from Bruce Publishing Company, 2642 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

A guide to dental teachers, public health workers, and others, on reliable dental health information.

### Consumer in Wartime

FOOD: A World Problem, by Frank Ernest Hill. 48 pp. Price 50 cents from the Educational Film Library Association, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

A guide for group discussions on food. Prepared for use with or without motion pictures. Contains suggestions for reading.

FAMILY BUDGET COUNSELING, edited by Dorothy L. Book. 92 pp. Price 65 cents from the Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Primarily a book for caseworkers. How to deal with problems of family financial management: budgeting, items included, savings, resources, and credit.

HAVE WE FOOD ENOUGH FOR ALL? by F. F. Hill and F. A. Harper. 30 pp.

THE SMITHS AND THEIR WARTIME BUDGETS, by Maxwell S. Stewart. 32 pp. Price 10 cents each from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

The authors tell us, first, how the people of the United States can help raise the food level of other nations—without lowering our own; and second, how to launch an attack against inflation and what weapons to use.

### Jobs and Workers

THE LABOR FORCE IN WARTIME AMERICA, by Clarence D. Long. 74 pp. Price 50 cents from National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York 23.

A detailed study of the labor forces of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany during World Wars I and II.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE SOVIET UNION, by Edwin S. Smith. 47 pp. Price 10 cents from the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

In question and answer form, this pamphlet discusses the structure of Soviet trade unions, collective bargaining procedure, wages and hours, working conditions, and Soviet labor's part in the war effort.

### Professional Aids

CHILDREN AND FOOD IN DAY CARE CENTERS. Prepared by the Social Welfare and Public Health Department, Greater New York Southeastern District Home Economics Association. 54 pp. Price 40 cents from Community Service Society, 105 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Essential facts about the nutritional needs of children, the types and quantities of food they should have, and how to hold down costs.

THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS IN CHILD CARE, by Marion L. Faegre, for the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 36 pp. Price 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prepared for child care committees of defense councils and community agencies to help increase the number of volunteers who "know children."

FACTS ABOUT NURSING: 1943. Prepared by the Nursing Information Bureau, American Nurses Association. 64 pp. Price 25 cents from the bureau, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

A compilation of statistics from studies, publications, and reports published by nursing, medical, and related groups.

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# Book Reviews

## Symposium on Psychiatry

PSYCHIATRY AND THE WAR, edited by Frank J. Sladen, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, publisher. $5.

IN late October 1942, the University of Michigan and the McGregor Fund held a "conference on psychiatry" at Ann Arbor, Mich. Speakers included nearly all the well known figures in the field of psychiatry. This book is a compilation of the papers read. It is unquestionably the best collection available on the subject. No one practicing or interested in psychiatry can afford not to read every word of it.

The material is presented in five parts: the philosophy of psychiatry; research in psychiatry; psychiatry in the training, experience, and education of the individual; psychiatry and the war; and a symposium and discussion of all the material presented. No one section is more important than any other, and even the section on psychiatry and the war, which might be expected to be somewhat outdated, since much material on this subject has appeared during the last two years, is still fresh.

No one beginning this book will neglect finishing it. However, should a reader have time only for one paper, I recommend "The Controversial in Psychiatry," by the late C. Macfie Campbell, M.D.

FRANK F. TALLMAN, M.D.
*Commissioner of Mental Diseases*
*Department of Public Welfare*
*Columbus, Ohio*

## For Parents

OUR AMERICAN BABIES, by Dorothy V. Whipple, M.D. M. Barrows and Co. $2.50.

HOW fortunate it is that the mother of Anne and Lynn and Toby should also be a doctor, and that she should have put into a book the things about babies that every beginning parent wants to know!

Starting with the months before birth, Dr. Whipple has created a guide to the care of children up to the time that they are able to walk and talk. She writes from a scientific background gained in pediatric research and in private practice as a children's physician, but her words are those of one mother talking to another. Along with the essential facts every parent should know, she gives specific directions about how to meet various situations in health and in sickness as they arise. She points up her facts and advice with anecdotes taken from her own family life, as well as from the experiences of others.

Dr. Whipple offers mothers and fathers not only information and instruction but also a common sense attitude toward babies, which recognizes that parental love and science need not be at variance, and that training and affection can go hand in hand. The following quotation is typical of the author's mood and style:

"Let a baby do almost anything he wants to do that will not hurt him and will not destroy objects of value; and let him learn what are the things to do by watching you and the whole family.

"Try not to stop a baby from doing something just because it annoys you. Ask yourself: 'Will he hurt himself?' If you do not answer 'yes' to either of these, try to let the baby do what he wants to do."

The book is charmingly illustrated with photographs of children and their parents.

To read "Our American Babies" is to be comfortingly reassured about what parenthood involves, and to share the fun of living with children as they are growing up. It is indeed a book that every baby would want its mother to own.

KARL DE SCHWEINITZ
*Washington, D. C.*

## Extramural Medical Care

MEDICAL CARE OF THE DISCHARGED HOSPITAL PATIENT, by Frode Jensen, M.D., H. G. Weiskotten, M.D., Margaret A. Thomas, M.A. Commonwealth Fund. $1.

THIS ninety-four page book is "a report of an experiment in medical care by which the services of the medical staff of the hospital were extended beyond the walls of the institution." The authors state its thesis as follows: "The value of continuous medical care of patients who are economically unable to employ a family doctor, by a competent physician who is familiar not alone with the patient's illnesses but also with the relevant emotional, social and economic factors."

With this thesis social workers are in complete accord and also with much of the supporting evidence contained in the report. However, it is clear that there is considerable ambivalence and confusion on the part of the writers about social case work in general and medical social work specifically. The statement early in the report that "in an experiment of this kind, social casework is of great importance" is not supported by evidence that the professional knowledge and skills of social case workers were recognized or utilized fully. This is apparent in the following statement from the chapter on medical social work: "Much of this work was at first necessarily carried on by the extramural resident himself; he was both doctor and medical social worker. However, the volume of work made it impossible for him to continue and a full time social investigator was appointed who worked directly with him."

The implication here is that it was the lack of time on the part of the physiciar which made a division of work necessary. There is no recognition that medical social casework has a specific professional skill to offer which the doctor does not himself possess. We enthusiastically support the thesis that the doctor must be "familiar with the relevant emotional, social and economic factors" but we seriously question whether awareness of social needs without willingness to utilize professional social work services will effectively insure broad and complete care of the patient discharged from the hospital whose recovery is influenced by social and environmental factors.

ELEANOR COCKERILL
*University of Pittsburgh*

## The War and Social Work

SOCIAL SERVICE IN WARTIME, edited by Helen R. Wright. University of Chicago Press. $2.

THE social work field like every other field of endeavor has felt the impact of war. Public and voluntary agencies have been confronted with increasing demands for service and have assumed new functions to meet urgent needs created by war mobilization. The many significant wartime developments will have a great influence on the practice and organization of the social services of the future. It is important that these developments be recorded and carefully studied as the first step in an intelligent approach to the problem of the future.

For this reason, the collection of papers published in this book will be welcomed by all thoughtful persons who are interested in appraising the gains made and losses suffered by the social work field during this war period. The papers, which were presented as a series of lectures at the University of Chicago, include papers dealing with the effect of the war upon social service programs under public and voluntary auspices. Also included are a review of the social services as they were at the outbreak of the war, by Helen Wright, and a look into the future, by Edith Abbott.

The book's picture of the developments in the social work field during the war period is not complete. Many persons will hope that additional books will be published to present descriptions of some of the other developments which have taken place. We need descriptions of the programs of military social work, material on the use of social workers by the selective service system, information on the development of social work programs in labor and industry, material on programs of services to returning servicemen and women and demobilized war workers.

From evidence of this kind we may find answers to some of the perplexing questions facing the social work field.

*(All books ordered through Survey Associates, Inc., will be postpaid)*



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Some of these questions are: How do shifting circumstances affect the practice of social work? What should be the relation of social work to the various auspices under which social services are being rendered? What are the unmet needs for which social work should be available? What are the hampering factors? What assets are available now for the extension of social work?

Such thoughtful consideration of wartime developments in the social service field as are presented in this book may help us find answers to some of these questions. JOSEPH P. ANDERSON
*Executive Secretary*
*American Association of Social Workers*

### Outdated Tradition

TUSKEGEE AND THE BLACK BELT: A PORTRAIT OF A RACE, by Anne Kendrick Walker. Dietz Press. $3.

THIS is a liberal southern appraisal of the traditional Booker Washington credo and platform of bi-racial development, projected in terms of a history of the institution which he founded. Despite its well-intentioned approach, the attempt to put an historical "portrait of a race" in the contentious and dated formula of bi-racial separatism is a dangerous and misleading construction of that history. The continuance of such a tradition beyond the scope of its time and place but illustrates the dead-hand force and effect of all such interpretations.

This is especially true of the Tuskegee philosophy, because it is doubtful that originally it was much more than a strategic appeasement platform with its famous originator; and even if not, its more popular implications have long since been disavowed in "What the Negro Thinks" by Booker T. Washington's immediate successor—Dr. R. R. Moton, who clearly saw that no separate educational or social system or economy could yield democratic equality. ALAIN LOCKE
*Professor of Philosophy*
*Howard University, Washington, D. C.*

### About Women

PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN—A PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION, VOLUME I, by Helene Deutsch, M.D. Grune & Stratton, Inc. $4.50.

OUT of her wide clinical experience, supplemented by material drawn from literature, Dr. Deutsch has written a book which will be acclaimed by orthodox Freudians and sharply challenged by proponents of other psychological schools.

In feminine psychology the author finds three essential traits: narcissism, masochism, and passivity. This "feminine core" develops as the result of inhibition of the girl's aggressive tendencies and her "lack of an organ" for expressing them. The "most striking feminine characteristic" is said to be intuition, but Dr. Deutsch uses the word in the very limited sense of an emotional understanding of another person's mind. Certain subsidiary attributes are named, such as woman's greater tendency to identification with others, stronger fantasy, greater subjectivity and inner perception, but the root of them all is woman's deep-seated, "constitutionally predetermined" passivity.

Freud's fundamental hypotheses are regarded as axioms or, at most, in need of very slight modification. Aware of the emotional connotation of words, Dr. Deutsch would substitute "genital trauma" for "female castration complex," and for "passivity" "activity directed inward." More than most psychoanalysts she stresses the girl's relation to her mother, which is "more persistent, often more intense and dangerous than the boy's; and though she says that there is no woman in whom one could not discover some trace of penis-envy, she herself considers it only a secondary cause of woman's psychic woes.

From the "normal bi-sexuality of puberty" there emerge two general types of women: the erotic or feminine, and the active or masculine. But the latter is an aberration due to a thwarted femininity or to fear of the feminine role. Woman's intellect thrives, says Dr. Deutsch, at the expense of her valuable emotional qualities. The intellectual woman she finds "masculinized; in her, warm intuitive knowledge has yielded to cold unproductive thinking."

Dr. Deutsch appreciates women. She constantly stresses their positive qualities and chides those who venture to stray outside the realm of their "constitutional predisposition." In contrast to Horney, who emphasizes the competitive nature of our culture as a factor in neurosis, Dr. Deutsch traces envious competitiveness to the family situation and believes that woman's psychic processes are unchanging the world over and that the social order can alter only the form of their expression. Unlike Jung, who recognizes different psychological types common to both sexes, Dr. Deutsch sees only a quantitative distribution of feminine-passive and masculine-active traits. Her orientation is unswervingly biological.

MARGARET NORDFELDT, M.D.
*New York City*

### On Child Guidance

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHILD GUIDANCE, edited by Ralph B. Winn, Ph.D. The Philosophical Library. $7.50.

DESIGNED as a guide for workers in the field of child guidance, this encyclopedia fills a real need. Its table of contents includes some 200 topics covering the field and its many ramifications in education, psychology, psychiatry, clinical and social work. The discussions are remarkably broad and penetrating. More than seventy educators, social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists are contributors. A bibliography, on the whole very well selected, follows each topic.

In choosing topics from the tremendous list of relevant subjects in a field so broad as child guidance, the editor inevitably omits at least a few which might seem very important to some readers. Also, as is usual when there are numerous contributors, the contents of the book are somewhat uneven in quality. However, most of the contributors are well qualified and write on subjects on which they are competent authorities. Workers in child guidance will want this book in their professional libraries, and teachers and students will make a much-used reference volume of it. ETHEL KAWIN
*Guidance Counselor*
*Glencoe Public Schools, Ill.*

### Nursery Children

INFANTS WITHOUT FAMILIES, by Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham. International University Press. $2.

PROFESSIONAL workers interested in the care and education of young children are indebted to the authors of this sequel to "War and Children." Like its predecessor, the volume consists of observations and conclusions developed from a careful study of children in the Hampstead Nursery in England.

Psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers have been concerned over the failures in healthy personality development so often observed in children who grew up in institutions. The authors state: "It remains a question of interest how failures are inherent in the nature of such institutions as distinct from family life, and how far they could be obviated if the former were ready and able to change their methods."

Interesting conclusions by the authors, in stating the case for and against residential nurseries, are: "The institutional child in the first two years has advantages in all those spheres of his life which are independent of the emotional side of his nature; he is at a disadvantage wherever the emotional tie to the mother or to the family is the mainspring of development. ... The infant's emotional relationship to its father begins later in life than that to its mother, but certainly from the second year onward it is an integral part of its emotional life and a necessary ingredient in the complex forces which work towards the formation of its character and its personality." There are realms in the infant's life, they maintain, "where it is important for residential nurseries to recognize their limitations, as in emotional life, character development." If the nurseries face these limitations, they argue, they will "more effectively fight the consequences of such limitations."

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## WORKERS WANTED

CASE WORKERS—Travelers Aid Society, Wilmington, Del. Opening for senior case worker, must be graduate of School of Social Work. Salary range, $1800 to $2100, plus 5% increase for cost of living. Junior case worker, training desired. Salary range $1500 to $1800, plus 5% increase for cost of living.

WANTED: experienced Social Worker between 30 and 50 years of age to take charge of Y.W.C.A. residence for 250 business girls in city of 500,000 in the Midwest. Should have case work training and experience. 8052 Survey.

WANTED: CAMP LEADER—TEACHERS, as Counselors in a co-educational so-called "progressive" camp. Single or married, with or without children, if one and all are capable of, and interested in, sharing the responsibilities for the continued development of a sound guidance program in a truly cooperative, democratic camp community, for the summer of 1945. 8056 Survey.

CASE WORKER with one or more years' training for progressive family and children's agency in mid-west. Vacancy about January. Good salary and progressive personnel practices. 8048 Survey.

CASE WORKER—in family service and child placement departments by Jewish Agency where staff members participate in community planning and extension of service to meet wartime needs. Good opportunities for advancement. Salary range $1760 to $2760. 7957 Survey.

SPECIAL WORKER—in Jewish multiple service case work agency to carry selected case load and assume special responsibilities involving community organization and interpretation. Salary range $2400 to $3500. 7986 Survey.

HEAD RESIDENT for Social Settlement in Chicago. Prefer trained group worker with proven administrative ability. Top salary $3000. Newberry Avenue Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, Chicago 8, Illinois.

WANTED—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Community Chest supported Agency. Good personnel policies. Minimum requirements: college degree, plus four years in group work field with some administrative experience or equivalent. Give full qualifications, salary desired first letter. 8065 Survey.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED WORKER desires permanent position as Assistant Superintendent of Institution. College or seacoast town preferred. Minimum salary $2700.00. 8053 Survey.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILDREN'S HOME seeks position. Administration, diets, institutional case work. Children or aged people. Protestant. Available November 1st. 8054 Survey.

SUPERINTENDENT—Children's Institution. Male. B.A. Degree. Administrative experience. References. 8064 Survey.

MAN, 39, SEEKS EXECUTIVE POSITION, with Council of Social Agencies, Children's Institution, Juvenile or Family Court, Research Department. Experience:—case work, administration, community organization, statistical research. Locate anywhere. 8060 Survey.

MAN, executive experience in social work, available in near future. Northeastern states. 8068 Survey.

## WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: A COUPLE for resident position with knowledge of social service work (with Arts and Crafts training desirable but not required). Write qualifications and for information to Secretary, Social Center, Elizabethtown, New York (in the Adirondacks).

CASE WORKER—An adoption agency in the middle west has opening for two case workers preferably with experience in child placement work. Salary according to qualifications and experience. 8067 Survey.

WANTED: Woman with some executive ability and experience in recreation and social group work to conduct program after school hours in public school building, Eastern city. 8055 Survey.

PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES in Girl Scouting.—Openings in all parts of the country for experienced and inexperienced workers who meet requirements. For a war-time professional job with a future—contact: Girl Scouts, Personnel Division, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.


STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of SURVEY MIDMONTHLY, published monthly at East Stroudsburg, Pa., for October 1, 1944.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Walter F. Grueninger, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the SURVEY MIDMONTHLY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, executive editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Editor, Paul Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Executive Editor, Bradley Buell, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Business Manager, Walter F. Grueninger, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

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[Signed]
WALTER F. GRUENINGER, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1944.
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ter of Sigmund Freud has chosen to make available for the benefit of all children her incomparable experience in the study of young children robbed of family care by the war. Her work should be an inspiration to every skilled clinician interested in a wider application of his skills in the field of public health and welfare, and to all lay and professional persons concerned with the care of young children. MARTHA W. MACDONALD
*Psychiatric Service Adviser*
*U. S. Children's Bureau*

### A Population Policy

POPULATION PROBLEMS: A CULTURAL INTERPRETATION, by Paul H. Landis. American Book Company. $3.75.

THE author has oriented his discussion of population, its trends and their causes, to a sociological and cultural basis, holding that a purely statistical analysis of the subject, or explanation in biological terms alone, is inadequate. In cultural traits and in social institutions he finds factors essential to an analysis of population problems. He urges the United States to adopt a population policy which recognizes these factors in dealing with our declining rate of increase.

Among the socio-cultural factors discussed are urbanization, occupation, living standards, education standards, and techniques of birth control, as these relate to a "differential birthrate" among American social and economic classes and ethnic groups. Health standards, medical care, and public health techniques, with their consequences for survival and life expectancy, he says, influence the rate and kind of population change.

The essence of Mr. Landis' program is a greater equalization of the conditions of life which lead to fertility and yet provide adequately for the child. Especially, he suggests that in dealing with differential population losses, particularly in the middle and upper classes, we consider the population policies that have been followed by Sweden in recent years, as brought forward over here by Gunnar and Alva Myrdal—policies designed to assure prospective parents in the middle classes of desired living standards for themselves and their children, and to give socially acceptable standards of care to children at the lower economic levels through planned provision of public services and cash benefits.

In its treatment of population theories the book is superficial, but in its presentation of population data for the United States it is inclusive. The author's recommendations will be of wide interest to social workers, as they include the increase of nurseries, school lunches, infant-maternity care, health and dental care for all children, maternity benefits, marriage loans, better urban housing, and improved, publicly supported medical care and public health services. Such provisions are especially necessary for rural areas, in the author's opinion, because of the greater burden of child bearing and rearing which rural families now carry in comparison to urban families.

MILDRED FAIRCHILD
*Department of Social Economy*
*and Social Research*
*Bryn Mawr College*

### Cities to the South

CITIES OF LATIN AMERICA: HOUSING AND PLANNING TO THE SOUTH, by Francis Violich. Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $3.50.

THIS lively, frank, and fresh book is a true expression of what our Latin American friends, with their European training, would call *urbanismo*. Mr. Violich, a young San Francisco architect and planner of the *Telesis* group, is keenly aware that cities are for people. Undoubtedly possessed of the spirit of an urbanist before he embarked on his foundation sponsored ten-month tour of ten Latin American countries, he was an appropriate ambassador to bring back to us a sympathetic and understanding report on the problems of Latin American cities, the men concerned about them, and the steps they are taking to attack them.

Nor does he neglect the historical and cultural heritages of contemporary cities. South American capitals are, in general, about 150 years older than our own. Just as old Roman streets shape many British towns, pre-Columbian Incan patterns are still visible beneath the grandiose schemes of civic magnificence executed by the Spanish under the "Laws of the Indies" of 1523—"the first city planning legislation in the hemisphere." Mr. Violich looks behind magnificence and deals frankly with the slums—slums grounded in a tragically low standard of living, some of which make our "Okies' accommodations look like garden cities."

It is, however, striking to learn that within their economic and technical resources the Latin Americans have attacked the slums as vigorously as we have. "The first public housing project in the Western Hemisphere was built in 1910 in Buenos Aires by the municipal government." A most interesting development in many of the republics is the investment of social security reserves in housing projects.

"With nothing like the wealth and resources of the United States, Latin technicians have built and are building cities which outrank ours in the use of imagination and the provision of facilities for rich social living . . . . *This we can learn from the Latins* . . . to make our sterile cities more human . . . more urbane . . . reshape our cities for increased leisure and more pleasant living."

CHARLES S. ASCHER
*National Housing Agency*

## Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

### Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, nonsectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. Upham, M.D.; National Director D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30-8 P.M.

### Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

### Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y. (Algonquin 4-3198). Harvey Lebrun, Acting Executive Director. A non-profit, non-partisan organization of experts and laymen interested in the adoption, improvement and extension of sound social security measures for the people of America, especially in the field of health insurance, unemployment compensation, old age and survivors' insurance, public assistance, etc. Cooperates with consumer, labor, employer, civic welfare, farm and other groups; distributes educational material; helps in organizing conferences and public meetings. Aids in the formulation c programs and the preparation of literature. Promotes constructive legislation and improvements in legislation and administration. Issues Social Security, a magazine of news and opinion for contributors, students, and leaders in this field —$3.00 per year; special rates on quantity orders for clubs, classes and other groups. Bibliography of available literature in this field, free on request.


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# DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Child Welfare

**BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM,** Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

**BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC.,** 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

**BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.,** 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

**BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA,** 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

**CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA**—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC.,** Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

**THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.,** 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

## Community Chests

**COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC.,** 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

## Education

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,** 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

## Family Living

**ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE.** Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS** (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

## Blind

**AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.**—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

## Foundations

**RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION**—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

**THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION**—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

## Industrial Democracy

**LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY**—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

## Recreation

**NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION**—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

## Penology

**THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC.,** 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

## National Conference

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK**—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, President, Trenton, New Jersey; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

## National Red Cross

**THE AMERICAN RED CROSS**—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five Area offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, New York City, and Alexandria, Va. There are 3756 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Service, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, Volunteer Special Services, Blood Donor Service, Nutrition Service, and War Relief Production Service.

## Public Administration

**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,** 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. A national organization to advance the science of public administration. Chapters in metropolitan areas. Official quarterly journal, *Public Administration Review,* presents articles on current administrative techniques and management practices, and reviews significant books and public documents. Membership $5.

## Religious Organizations

**HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA**—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD,** 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

**NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS,** 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN,** 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. **FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN**—immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. **SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES**—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. **EDUCATION DIVISION**—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS**—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian ladership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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# THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

accredits the following institutions offering graduate professional study. A two-year course leads to a Master's Degree. Schools marked with * offer a standard one-year curriculum. Inquiries may be addressed to individual schools or for general information write to Miss Leona Massoth, Executive Secretary, American Association of Schools of Social Work, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Mass.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston 16, Mass.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
25 Niagara Square, Buffalo 2, New York

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley 4, Calif.
School of Social Welfare

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington 17, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago 37, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver 10, Colorado
School of Social Work

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

*THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu 10, Hawaii

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington 1, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis 4, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge 3, La.
School of Social Welfare

THE RAYMOND A. KENT SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville 8, Ky.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave.,
Detroit 2, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis 14, Minn.
School of Social Work

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln 8, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus 10, Ohio
School of Social Administration

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia 3, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis 3, Mo.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston 8, Mass.

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles 7
Graduate School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto 5, Canada
School of Social Work

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans 15, Louisiana
School of Social Work

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Salt Lake City, Utah

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle 5, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis 5, Missouri
The George Warren Brown Dept. of Social Work

KANSAS CITY BRANCH, The George Warren Brown
Dept. of Social Work, 5228 Charlotte St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit 2, Michigan
School of Public Affairs and Social Work

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